The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4932. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The City of Rome Menaced by the Garibaldians.

Napoleon's Response to the Pope's Appeal for Protection.

French Batteries to be Restored in Defence of the City.

Passage of the Reform Bill by the House of Commons.

ROME.

The City Being Fortified Against the Garibaldians—The Pope Appeals to Napoleon for Protection.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 16.

Reports received here from Rome represent that the Papal Government is much alarmed by the menacing attitude of the party of action under the leadership of GARIBALDI. Many of the batteries around Rome are being restored and put into an effectual condition, and it is stated that the Pope has made an appeal to the Emperor of France for the protection of the Holy See.

Napoleon Notifies the Garibaldians that Rome will be Defended by French Batteries.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 16—Evening.

In response to the appeal of His Holiness, the Pope, for assistance in repelling the anticipated attack upon the City of Rome, the Emperor NAPOLEON has warned the King of Italy of the threatened movement of GARIBALDI.

The batteries formerly erected by the French around Rome, and not the old Roman defences, are to be rebuilt and strengthened for defensive operations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Citizens Visit the Sultan—The Reform Bill Passes the House of Commons.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16.

The United States Minister, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., together with the other members of the Diplomatic Corps in London, waited upon His Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, to-day.

A delegation of the principal Americans, now in this city, also held an audience this morning with the Sultan.

The Reform Bill has finally passed the House of Commons and has gone to the House of Lords.

The Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16—Evening.

The Reform Bill was read in the House of Lords this evening, and the second reading has been assigned for Monday next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅝.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	81
Erie Railway Shares	47

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16—2 P. M.

Consols have advanced 1-16.

Illinois Central shares are quoted at 76¾, ex-dividend.

Erie Railway shares have declined ¼, and are quoted at 46¾.

United States Five-twenties have declined ¼, and are quoted at 72¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	28¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 16—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties closed at 77¼.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 16—Noon.

COTTON firm; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s.; California Wheat firm at 13s. 4d.; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 4s., Peas, 40s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. 6d.; Beef 137s. 6d.; Lard, 48s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 59s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Resin—Common, 7s.; and Fine, 12s.; Spirits Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Standard White, 1s. 2d.; Tallow, 44s.; Clover-seed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10d.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £110.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 16—2 P. M.

There is no change to report in Cotton.

Breadstuffs are firmer. California Wheat has advanced to 13s. 6d.

In the Provision market, Extra Prime Mess Beef has advanced to 140s. ₩ bbl., and American Lard to 48s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 16—Evening.

COTTON—The market for Cotton closed without any alteration in tone or prices. The sales of the day reached 10,000 bales. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

TRADE REPORT.—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is inactive and heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market closed firm, and an advance was established on some articles. Wheat—California White, 13s. 6d. ₩ cental. Peas have advanced to 40s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian. Corn unchanged; quoted at 36s. ₩ quarter for New Mixed Western. Barley and Oats steady at the opening quotations.

PROVISIONS—Beef closed firm at the advance established this afternoon; Extra Prime Mess, 140s. Lard firm at 48s. 6d. Pork steady at 73s. 6d. Bacon and Cheese unchanged from previous quotations.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common Wilmington, 7s., and fine American, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Ashes, 31s. for Pots. Petroleum firm at 9d. for Spirits, and 1s. 2½d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16—Evening.

Markets generally unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, July 16—Noon.

The steamship *Bremen*, Capt. MEYER, from New-York, has arrived here *en route* to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, July 16—Noon.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, from New-York, has arrived on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 16.

The steamship *Nestorian*, Capt. DUTTON, which left Quebec on the 6th inst., touched yesterday at Londonderry, and arrived at this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The German Lloyds steamship *New-York*, Capt. ERNST, which left New-York on the 4th inst., touched at this port to-day, and after landing her English passengers and mails, sailed for Bremen.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Cuba at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The Royal mail steamship *Cuba* arrived at this port at 2:45 o'clock P. M., from Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 6th of July publishes an Imperial decree, preceded by a report of the Minister of War, ordering the abandonment of twenty-nine fortified positions and works, and the suppression of all restrictions on houses and landed properties within the line of fortification, and thirty-nine other fortified points of the Empire.

A dispatch from Paris dated on the 5th of July—evening—says: To-day, in the Senate, the President, referring to the execution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, said: "A horrible crime has been committed against the laws of war, international right and humanity. The blood of MAXIMILIAN will cling to those by whom it has been shed. Let us protest against this abominable outrage against the civilization of our times, and let us attach ourselves still more closely to those generous and liberal principles which led us to consider such an act impossible." The President's words were received with prolonged marks of approbation.

The London papers continue to comment on the death of MAXIMILIAN in the severest terms. The London *Post* of July 6 says:

> The act of JUAREZ was one of inhuman and savage revenge. It was committed of mere brutality and with merely a pretence of being necessary for the public safety. In returning a verdict on the whole occurrences as they are before us we may safely say the execution of MAXIMILIAN was a glaring crime before heaven and men; and to justify it by the counter accusation brought against him—at first sight specious, but in reality deceptive—is to compound the operations of intended justice with those of deliberate and premeditated vengeance.

The London *Times* of the same date says: The good feeling and the common sense of the world will reject the excuses which the new governors of Mexico will probably make for this crime. European States can at least express their opinion of it as the reception they give to whatever persons JUAREZ may think fit to send to them as his representatives. The feeling excited will not be confined to the Old World. We know not how the Government of Washington exerted itself to save the Archduke: but if the American Press represented the opinion of its readers, there has existed among Americans a profound sympathy for the fallen Austrian, and a desire that he should be allowed to depart from the country in safety. The feelings of the Americans in Paris, always among the most educated and refined of their countrymen, has been shown by their determination to abandon or defer the celebration of the anniversary of Independence. Such an act is the more creditable to them since their political sympathies are of course with the cause of JUAREZ, whose authority the United States have ever recognized, and to whom the American people have given important material assistance; the Texan frontier having been, in fact, the Leberal base of operations, and the quarter from which JUAREZ and his party received supplies of every sort. There is a general consent that this has been a cruel and dastardly act, and such a feeling will only be deepened by time. We cannot but believe that after so many years of anarchy and political vengeance the cup of Mexican iniquity is well nigh full, and that the time approaches when the land must be possessed by an abler, a nobler and a better race.

A Paris letter of the 5th of July in the London *News* says: The dullness which overspreads the Exhibition will not pass away for many days. The Court has gone into mourning; the *fetes* are countermanded, the Emperor is in retirement, and men's minds are perplexed with their dreams about the immediate future. The death of MAXIMILIAN and the very depressed state existing, they declare, is a death-blow to the Exhibition. It is at least a heavy calamity to the exhibitors, who have been doing a good trade with the majesties, excellencies, graces and lordships who have been crowding the courts and galleries. The gala carriage may be housed again at Versailles. The flags may be folded; the pyrotechnic artists may pack up their red and blue fire. The last of the Sovereigns have come, and there will remain in Paris only NAPOLEON III., in no mood for triumphal arches nor brilliant effect, with the ghost of MAXIMILIAN at his elbow. Most of the shopkeepers have been doing a brisk business. It is now the turn of the Maison de Deuil. The only Sovereign in men's minds is the miserable widow at Miramar. The coming of the Sultan and Emperor is postponed, and yesterday night's regatta was but a flat affair.

The London *Times* of the 5th states that the United States steam sloop *Macedonian*, twenty guns, from New-York, is hourly expected at Plymouth, whence she will proceed to Spithead. After attending the naval review the *Macedonian* will go to Havre in order that her cadets, of whom she has a considerable number, may visit the Exhibition at Paris.

The London *Post* of the 6th of July contains the following from India, dated Bombay, June 9:

"Col. MEREWETHER has returned to Massowan, whence he forwarded an ultimatum to the Emperor THEODOROUS, demanding the release of the Abyssinian captives.

Internal dissensions are said to have deprived the Emperor of all but a small portion of his territory."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. SUMNER presented two petitions for relief from disability, under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COLORED PERSONS TO HOLD OFFICE.

Also, a petition from the citizens of Washington asking to have the charter of Washington City so amended as to allow colored persons to hold office. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill granting the prayer of the above petition by amending the charter of Washington in the particular referred to.

Mr. BUCKALEW objected to the present consideration of the bill, and it goes over.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertion.

The substitute declares that no soldier or sailor shall be held to be a deserter who faithfully served until after the 19th of April, and then went home without leave from the proper authority; but nothing herein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture of bounty, back pay, or pension incurred by desertion.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by inserting a section to repeal so much of the act of March, 1865, as disfranchises deserters and disqualifies them from holding office.

After debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Hendricks, Buckalew, Cameron, Wilson, Conkling, and Edmunds, the amendment of Mr. Hendricks was disagreed to—yeas 7; nays 29. Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Patterson, and Van Winkle in the affirmative.

The bill, as reported by Mr. WILSON, was then passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendment.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting a copy of the treaty with Russia, and calling attention of Congress to the necessity of appropriating $7,200,000 to carry the same into effect. The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, the proceedings of the late Convention between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a message transmitting the correspondence of Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, while Minister to Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution that one member of the Senate and two of the House be added to the Committee on Retrenchment. Passed.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY two thousand copies of the recent decision of Chief Justice CHASE, at Raleigh, N. C., were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, and then, at 1:45, the Senate went into Executive Session.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The doors were reopened at 2:20 P. M., and Mr. ANTHONY called up the House bill authorizing certain Government printing to be done at the Treasury Department.

After debate it was laid over until to-morrow.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, calling upon the President and Secretary of War to know if any legislation was necessary to expedite the payment of bounties under the act of the last Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON called up a bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes.

It provides for a Commission of Gens. Steedman, Hancock, John E. Smith, Augur and others, to treat with a view to their removal to reservations to be selected for them north of Nebraska and south of Kansas, and appropriates $400,000 to carry the project into effect.

Mr. HENDERSON said he had a report from the Surveyor of the Smoky Hill route, saying it could not be completed unless the Indians were removed from the vicinity of the road. The Indian war, he said, if it lasted through the Summer and Fall, would cost $100,000,000. It was now costing $150,000 per day.

Mr. HENDERSON reviewed the situation of Indian affairs in a lengthy speech in support of this bill. Alluding to Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatch advocating the killing of every man, woman and child of the Sioux, he said that for every Sioux man, woman or child killed there would be twenty-five whites killed.

Mr. HOWARD asked Mr. HENDERSON how much territory it was proposed to give the Indians north of Nebraska.

Mr. HENDERSON said he did not know. The country was very poor and could not be occupied by whites for a hundred years. The selection, however, would not be permanent until ratified by Congress. The appropriation asked for was $150,000 to carry the bill into effect, and $300,000 to subsist friendly Indians from this time until the meeting of Congress. There were several thousands of these Indians, who, if not fed and cared for by the Government, would be forced to join their hostile bretnern.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend the bill so that the Commissioners shall examine the district of country instead of selecting it, which was adopted.

Mr. RAMSEY suggested that the Commissioners be allowed to examine any territory west of the Missouri River.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend by providing that when the territory is selected and approved by Congress, it shall be secured to the Indians as a permanent home, subject only to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. HOWARD asked if it was in contemplation to set apart a territory north of the Nebraska for all the Indians, and to vest the title of it in the Indians.

Mr. MORRILL said it was.

Mr. HOWARD desired to raise his voice against any such proposition.

Mr. MORRILL said one of two things must be done: either the Indians must be allowed to have a permanent home from which they could not be driven in the future, or the unchristian policy of war and extermination must be carried out against them.

On motion, the boundaries of the territory to be examined were described as north of the Nebraska, west of the Missouri river, east of the traveled routes of Montana Territory, and south of the forty-fifth degree of North latitude.

The Senate at 4:10 o'clock, P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Mr. SELYE offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of Congress no further issue of the bonds of the United States ought to be made for any purpose not already provided for, except on the distinct condition that they shall be subject to taxation for State, county and municipal expenses in the same manner and to the same extent as other property is now or may hereafter be assessed. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

RECONSTRUCTION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, (Pennsylvania,) two bills prepared by him in reference to reconstruction, and to enable the inhabitants of the Southern Territories to form State Governments, were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

On like motion a bill to establish a system of common schools in the District of Columbia was referred to a Select Committee of Five.

RULES SUSPENDED.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made a point of order in reference to a motion to suspend the rules, that when at the close of the last session the House resolved that motions to suspend the rules might be made any day during the remainder of the session, was not intended to apply to this session.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and suggested that the House could rescind the resolution if it thought proper, but until rescinded he was bound to enforce it.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might have considered at this time the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue sitting in New-York.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the resolution suggested by him yesterday for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the working of the detective system of the Internal Revenue Department. He expressed the desire that he should not be appointed Chairman of the Committee according to Parliamentary creation, declaring that he was only actuated by a desire to prevent frauds in the Revenue Department.

The House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 25; nays not counted. The resolution was not received.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the Rock Island Bridge to be the bridge from the City of Davenport to the City of Rock Island, and made an explanation of its object. He said it was only explanatory of the law, and for the purpose of removing ambiguity about it. The Railroad Company had no objection to it, and it was necessary in order that the work might go on.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought that all this Rock Island Bridge matter was a difficult and delicate question, and he would prefer not taking the proposed action until the House could hear from the Secretary of War about it.

Mr. ALLISON objected to the introduction of the joint resolution.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 50; nays 44. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CIRCUIT COURT.

Mr. BENTON introduced a bill to remove the terms of the Circuit Court from Exeter to Concord, New-Hampshire. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The Speaker informed the House, in connection with the motion, that it was understood the President did not expect to be able to communicate to the House on the subject of the Reconstruction Act until Thursday.

The motion to adjourn over until Thursday was rejected, 48 to 60.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BRIGGS offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the Washington Monument Association has been in existence twenty years without having accomplished anything beyond the partial erection of a square column on the public grounds; that large sums of money have been collected, and that collections are still continued in the Patent Office and other public buildings, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House what becomes of the money collected for that purpose in the Patent Office; also as to the present condition of the Association, &c. Adopted.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. HOLMAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to define and limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE objected.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. VAN WYCK, for the first time this adjourned session, was in his seat in the House.

Affairs in the Sandwich Islands—The Coffee Crop—Fourth of July.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 16.

Advices from Honolulu have been received to June 23. The Hawaii coffee crop is promising, the blight, formerly so destructive, having disappeared. The *Advertiser* estimates the crop this season at 250,000 pounds, valued at $35,000 at Hawaii. The same journal thinks that the region ought to produce a million pounds a year.

The *Gazette* chronicles the fact that a commentary upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, in the Hawaiian language, is about to be published, which will be the first work of the kind ever attempted in Hawaii.

The American residents were preparing for their 4th of July celebration, which promised to be very general. At Honolulu salutes were to be fired. At Hawaii artillery were to be fired, an oration delivered, and other festivities indulged in. The United States steamer *Lacawanna* would also be officially received.

GREAT FLOOD IN ARIZONA.

Overflow of the Colorado River—Destruction of Arizona City—Government Warehouse Burnt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 16.

Late Arizona advices state that the Colorado River is so high that the breakwater at Gila was flowed over, causing the entire destruction of Arizona City, only two buildings remaining uninjured on Fort Yuma side.

The flood has completely wrecked the Overland Mail Company's quarters.

The Quartermaster's warehouse at Fort Yuma was destroyed by fire. Loss, $300,000.

The Arizona mail-carrier has been killed by Indians.

Removal of the Postmaster at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 16.

J. D. POISSON, Postmaster here, has been removed, and E. R. BRINK is appointed to the position.

The Yacht John T. Ford.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 16.

The yacht *John T. Ford* sailed to-day at noon for Havre. Large crowds visited her during her stay here.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Continuation of the Defence—The Webster House Register.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

More unimportant evidence regarding the Webster House register was introduced by the defence in the Surratt trial to-day, and an attempt was made to prove by the register of the Spottswood, at Richmond, that the prisoner was there on the 29th of March and left on the 1st of April, which was overruled, as the foundation for such questioning had not been previously made. In the same connection they attempted to prove SURRATT'S connection with the rebel Secretary of War and the service rendered by him for which he received the gold mentioned in WEICHMAN'S evidence, but the Court sustained Judge PIERREPONT'S objections thereto, and the testimony was not received. STEPHEN F. CAMERON was then called and swore that Dr. MCMILLAN had made statements to him which conflicted with his evidence regarding SURRATT'S confessions, but on the cross-examination he admitted that for a number of years past his life had been one of various scenes, and that his occupations had been so numerous and different that he appeared to have been vagabondizing all over the civilized world. He had served as a chaplain, spy and messenger, between Richmond and Canada and St. Albans, for the rebels during the war; had been a Bohemian in London, a Professor of Languages in Paris, a teacher of music occasionally, a preacher of several different Gospel creeds, and last, but not least, had been pardoned for his participation in the rebellion since the trial commenced at the request of the prisoner's counsel. Pending a motion to admit as testimony the recollection of the actor, MATTHEWS, as to the contents of the statement given to him by BOOTH, purporting to be the agreement of the original conspirators, the Court adjourned. The interest manifested in the case continues unabated, and the Court-room was crowded more densely than ever during the entire day's sitting.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Frank A. Chamberlain, recalled and examined by Mr. Bradley: I took possession of the Webster House in April, 1865, on the 22d of that month, and the register was in daily use there until Dec. 31, 1865; the first train from Albany arrived at Canandaigua, N. Y., about ten A. M. or half-past ten A. M.; the train that leaves Albany in the morning gets to Canandaigua at half-past ten P. M.; another train arrives at ten minutes to five P. M.; don't know what time that train leaves Albany; the trains from Albany arrive at Canandaigua at half-past ten A. M., ten minutes to five P. M. and half-past ten P. M.; don't know at what hours the trains leave Albany.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I have the register of the Webster House for 1866 and 1867 here.

The register was exhibited.

Mr. Pierrepont said he now proposed to show that when Mr. Bradley went to Canandaigua last Spring he committed an error in registering his own name. He offered this to show how easy it was to make an error of this kind, and to show that the register should not be offered in evidence.

Mr. Bradley could not see what bearing this offer had upon the case.

Mr. Merrick said the question was one for the jury, and Mr. Pierrepont's offer to introduce this register indicated that the register excepted to yesterday should be offered in evidence.

Judge Fisher said the register was not admissible at the present time.

Mr. Merrick desired to show that Mr. Bradley was at Canandaigua in March, and had registered his name there.

David H. Bates, recalled and examined by Mr. Bradley. (Register of the Webster House exhibited.) I recognize the name "John Harrison" here as in Surratt's handwriting. (Register of the Spottswood House, Richmond, exhibited.)

Mr. Bradley pointed to the name of Harry Sherman on the latter register, and asked whose handwriting that was in.

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Mr. Bradley proposed to show that the name of Harry Sherman was written by John Surratt, and that he at that time went by that name. This would be followed up by showing that Surratt was in Richmond on March 25, under the name of Sherman. The object was to show that Surratt was not in Richmond engaged in the conspiracy, but that he was there on other business. They propose to trace him to points not referred to by the defence.

The prosecution alleged that Surratt was engaged in a conspiracy with Jacob Thompson, and his evidence was intended to show that he was not in Richmond engaged with Jacob Thompson.

Mr. Merrick said they proposed to show that Surratt was in Richmond under the name of Sherman, and to show what he was doing there, and when he left. The prosecution have endeavored to show that Surratt was there engaged in conspiring, and the defence will show a different state of things. The prosecution threw out the idea that the prisoner was there for the purpose of conspiracy, and the defence propose to rebut that by showing that he was there for a purpose inconsistent with anything with which he is charged in the indictment.

Mr. Pierrepont did not propose to reply, but would ask the ruling of the Court.

Judge Fisher said there was a book brought in and no one knew where it had been found. It might have been picked up in the street. It must be first shown how this book was kept, and it must be proved that it was kept in a line of business. If it is shown that the name of Harry Sherman is in Surratt's handwriting, then it would be proper to show that Surratt was in Richmond at the time alleged.

J. B. Tinsley, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: In April, 1865, I was employed at the Spottswood Hotel, in Richmond; (book exhibited;) this is the register of the hotel at that time; I remember a man named Harry Sherman stopping there; he came there March 29, and remained there until April 1, after breakfast.

Mr. Bates recalled: I believe the signature of Harry Sherman, on March 29, 1865, to have been written by John H. Surratt.

Henry Hall Bragden, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: In March and April, 1865, I was employed in Richmond; I was there March 29, 1865; saw the prisoner there that day; I knew who he was, and that he passed under the name of Harry Sherman.

Question—State if you went with the prisoner to the office of Mr. Benjamin that day.

Mr. Pierrepont objected, and the objection was sustained by the Court, as the matter was not relevant to this case. The witness was not allowed to state what Surratt did there; how he was engaged, &c. Mr. Bradley excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Witness saw Surratt at Richmond last on the 31st of March, 1865.

Mr. Bates, recalled: The names of R. N. Jones, on two pages of the Webster House Register are in the same handwriting.

Francis Burke, sworn: In 1865 was coachman to the President; on the night of the assassination, when at the theatre, witness drove up past the platforms so that the rear end of the carriage was about on a line with the upper end of the plank platform; witness was on the carriage-box all the time except about five minutes, when a friend asked witness to take a glass of ale; did not notice persons peeping into the carriage; saw no persons sitting around the door.

Cross-examined—Could not see the platform, from the position witness occupied on the box of the carriage.

H. Bragden, recalled.

Mr. Bradley said he proposed to ask the witness whether he did not see Mr. Benjamin pay Surratt ten twenty-dollar gold pieces, and whether he knew for what purpose the money was paid.

Objected to, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Merrick said he now proposed to offer in evidence the affidavit of Dr. McMillan before the United States Consul at Liverpool about the confessions of Surratt. Ruled out.

Stephen F. Cameron, sworn: Witness was in the Confederate service during the war; went to Europe in company with Dr. McMillan on the steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec; Dr. McMillan stated that Surratt told him he was in Elmira on the 14th of April, 1865, and only learned there for the first time that the President had been assassinated; he stated distinctly that it was there he had heard first of the assassination, and immediately turned his face toward Canada; the Doctor asked witness if he did not think he (McMillan) was compromising himself by extending assistance to Surratt; he said that Surratt told him the entire plan for the abduction was laid by Booth, who had expended from $4,000 to $6,000 on it; he said he had never repeated his conversations with Surratt to any person but witness.

Cross-examined—Witness met the Doctor first on the steamer and made a note of his conversation with McMillan at the time they were taken, and once in the presence of McMillan; witness knows J. A. J. Creswell, late Senator; knows James M. McCulloch, then in Elkton, Md.; was in business in Cecil County, Md., for a time, and afterward became an Episcopal minister; was admitted to deacon's orders by Bishop Whittingham; studied in the Theological Seminary in New-York City; was educated in Maryland and New-York; went South in 1861; became a Roman Catholic by conviction; witness' early religious education was conducted by a Catholic aunt; witness attended an Episcopal Church at 11 years; witness' father was a Protestant; witness made an open abjuration of Protestantism in Quebec in 1865; went to Richmond in 1861; was five or six days running the blockade; witness is well known in Elkton; was in Winchester, Va., the first year of the war, in Bradley Johnson's regiment; was Chaplain to the regiment; was there about three times; was never charged with stealing there; was never charged with stealing silk dresses at Winchester and sending them to his wife; bought two silk dresses in Richmond and gave a pistol for them; witness bought many things in Richmond; the dresses were $40 each and the pistol was valued at $80; never was charged with taking anything in Richmond; was Chaplain in the First Maryland Regiment; always held that commission, but was detailed on other business frequently; left the regiment when it broke up; entered the regiment early in July, 1861, and it broke up in about two years; went away on furlough occasionally, and sometimes went to Richmond and Petersburgh; came back into Maryland first after the battle of Cold Harbor; witness declines to say where he went in Maryland, or to compromise persons who gave him hospitality; was in Covington, Ky., *en route* to Canada; was ordered to report there for service; did not perform chaplain duty there, but visited the sick there; was ordered there by Mr. Benjamin; got there the 15th November, 1864; went through Kentucky on horseback in early November, 1865; don't care to say how he got out of the State; witness is going to write a book of the secret service in which witness' adventures will be stated, and witness will send the gentleman (Mr. Pierrepont) a proof copy in advance. [Laughter.] In crossing the State was in uniform till near Lexington and then took citizen's clothes; remained in Canada until January, 1865, on the 14th, and then came back to Richmond, through Washington; wore spectacles; stopped at the Kimmel House; got to Richmond, Feb. 1, 1865; finished my business in four days; the first person and the last person witness saw in Richmond was Major Carrington, brother of the District-Attorney; came back to Maryland and through Washington again; stayed in Washington about four hours; went off to Philadelphia and New-York; stayed in New-York to breakfast; was on detached service; witness' business was to save the lives of men; had nothing to do with the St. Albans raid; never forged any papers or denied the date of any; the papers witness carried were genuine; witness thinks there may have been a conversation between him and McMillan about the dates of the commissions; witness told him he was a messenger for the raiders; went to Richmond for them as a voluntary measure; went to carry the evidence that the raiders were Confederate soldiers, and doing the same thing in New-England that the Federal soldiers were doing in Georgia; witness received the commissions from the hands of Mr. Benjamin on Feb. 3, 1865; the raid took place on the 19th or 14th of October, not sure which.

Q.—Did you tell Dr. McMillan that those papers or commissions were dated back?

Witness—I did not tell Dr. McMillan that those papers or commissions were dated back.

Q.—Did you tell Dr. McMillan you did it yourself? A.—I never did; it is a falsehood; I gave the commissions to the attorney for the prisoners (Mr. Abbott) to save soldiers from being given up to the United States; since Mr. Davis was captured witness has been in *statu quo*, and resided with a Catholic priest in Quebec; renounced Protestanism after the raid; is now engaged in writing a book about the secret service of the Southern army; witness was professor of English and music while in Paris as an exile; the passage from Quebec to Liverpool, when witness was with Dr. McMillan, was nine or ten days; reached Liverpool on the 7th or 8th of November, 1865; witness was with Moseby; was Chaplain with Morgan; he was a General of the Confederate cavalry; joined him after witness was in prison here; was in Carrol prison about three months; witness was captured while crossing the Potomac; he had religious books in his possession which were confiscated; Morgan was called "Guerilla Morgan" by his enemies; while in Liverpool witness saw Surratt twice; saw McMillan there the following Sunday; went to tell him that the reward for Surratt was withdrawn; witness never told Dr. McMillan that witness thought Surratt the greatest villain witness ever knew; witness expected McMillan was after Surratt to get the reward offered for his capture, and told him the reward was withdrawn to satisfy him that his desire for money would not be gratified; witness would have secreted Surratt, and told Surratt that McMillan would betray him for money; witness did not want an innocent man to suffer, and he believed Surratt innocent; witness wrote for the newspapers while in Europe; wrote for the Liverpool *Post* and one or two short articles for the *Courier*; the war had then ceased, and there was no side to take; the Confederacy had exploded; witness trusts he is now a loyal citizen of the United States; had on Confederate clothes on the ship; went from Liverpool to London and tried to get employment, but did not admire the English so much, and went to Paris; arrived in Paris about the middle of December, 1865; witness thought he had heard a report that the reward had been withdrawn for Surratt, and told McMillan so in Liverpool, because witness had suspicion of him; stayed in Paris six months and gave lessons in English to a French family; then traveled through the United Kingdom, and through Spain; never hardly received his pay from the Confederacy; came to the United States about six weeks ago; the last time witness was here before was in February, 1865; have been in Canada since my return from Europe; witness would rather not mention the name of the priest with whom he had resided; witness has corresponded with his family all the time; witness saw his wife shortly after she was imprisoned here, about the second year of the war; has not seen her but once since; has not seen his children; they are all at Elkton; has now been in Washington six weeks; was not summoned here, came voluntarily; wrote to Mr. Bradley, and made his affidavit last spring; there was never an indictment against witness which witness has heard of.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness made notes of his conversations with Dr. McMillan, but did not write them out in full; witness made the entries as the conversations occurred; made the entries day by day, as they occurred; the subjects were entertaining, and witness has a retentive memory; witness has often repeated the substance of these conversations to his friends.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness received his pardon last month from the President of the United States.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness stated to McMillan when he arrived in Canada that witness thought Surratt was innocent, but felt more like giving him up than protecting him, because he did not come forward when his mother was in danger; McMillan replied that witness did him wrong, as he was kept so secluded that he knew nothing of the danger his mother was in; McMillan had expressed doubts as to the future existence of the human mind, and witness argued with him about it, and told him witness thought it was a weakness of his profession, who were accustomed to cutting up the human body; witness' pardon was dated June 14, and witness received it on the morning of July 4.

At 1 o'clock the Court took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling *Lewis J. Carloed* was recalled by Mr. Bradley, and stated that he knew Weichman and took a walk with him in the Summer of 1865, and called on Mr. Boply during the walk; Weichman stated that he was troubled about the way he had testified before the Military Commission and wanted witness to go with him to St. Aloysius to make his confession; witness told him he had better go to a magistrate and make his statement; he replied that he would if he dared, but was afraid he would be charged with perjury; he said if he had been permitted to do as he desired in testifying, it would have been different with Mrs. Surratt; that a statement had been prepared for him which he was told to swear to, or, in case of refusal, he was threatened with complication with the conspiracy; he said a man told him he had been talking in his sleep, and that he (the man) had written out a statement of what he (Weichman) had said, and that he must swear to it.

Cross-examined—Witness has been examined before; was examined before Judge Olin, then in the War Department; did not state these things there, because this conversation had not then taken place; this conversation took place in the street, in going from Ford's Theatre to St. Aloysius; it is customary in the church to make confessions; he got excited afterward, at Dubant's saloon, after taking a number of drinks; he then recited Hamlet's soliloquy on Death; at the former examination witness was asked about what his business was during the day at the theatre, but not about the night; at the War Department was not before Judge Olin; the examination did not reach the point of the night of the assassination, but related to the day before it took place; witness has never seen his evidence given at the War Department since it was given; the conversation with Weichman was after the conspiracy trial; witness don't remember what the day of the month was; after the trial witness left the city, and went to Baltimore on the 25th of July; since the execution witness has avoided Weichman, and thought him a dangerous man; don't know what time Weichman left the city; witness was born in Toronto, Canada, and came to the United States in 1845, with his family; the war was quite an indifferent matter to witness; didn't care which side won the fight, but was opposed to the slaughter; witness is a foreigner, and has no particular interest in the country; witness saw Weichman last in July, 1865; before this trial, saw him first in the penitentiary; made his acquaintance there during the trial; never felt or expressed any hostility to him; shunned his society after what he told witness.

James Gifford, recalled by Mr. Merrick—Witness was in Carroll Prison with Weichman; witness heard an officer tell him there if he didn't swear to more than he had told he would be hung; James Maddox was present at the time.

Mr. Pierrepont here asked the Court to strike out the last answer of the witness; it did not relate to this trial and was not contradictory of anything that Weichman had said.

The Court ordered the answer to be stricken out, and Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

The witness Weichman did not tell witness that Mr. Bingham said to him that if he didn't testify to more than he had told, he would be treated as one of the conspirators; the officer told Weichman so in the presence of witness.

The Court ruled the question out and an exception was noted.

The witness resuming said that he never had any conversation with Weichman about the matter after the officer said to him what witness has just testified.

John Mathews, sworn: Witness was in this city in April, 1865, playing at Ford's Theatre; I saw Booth the 14th day of April; he was on horseback; 'twas at one of the triangular spaces; conversed with him near five minutes; he was leaning over from the horse to speak: he shook hands nervously and appeared to be excited; he placed a sealed paper in witness' hands; witness placed it in his pocket; witness saw it afterward in witness' room after the shot was fired; witness read it and then burned it; it was in Booth's handwriting.

Question—What were the contents of that letter, and by whom was it signed?

Mr. Pierrepont—I object to that, and don't desire to discuss such a proposition.

Mr. Bradley said it was a serious matter, and asked the Court to indulge the counsel to discuss it the remainder of the evening. It was expected to show that the contents of the letter was an agreement between four conspirators, neither of whom are on trial here. He didn't know whether the matter had ever reached the ears of the Court. This witness had been examined before the Judiciary Committee, and that was how that the defence had found the matter out.

The Court said he had studiously avoided hearing and reading anything concerning this matter, premising that he might possibly have to try some case connected with the conspiracy. He did not think counsel would hold so meanly of him as to approach him with anything of the kind before hand.

Mr. Bradley stated that he did not think it would be wrong for the Court to see or read the contents of the letter and form an opinion as to its admissability, but he thought it was a grave matter, as showing who were the original plotters who had entered into an agreement and signed it together, and directly touching the innocence of the prisoner.

Without further discussion, at 2:45 P. M., the Court took a recess till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-Sixth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 16.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. GERRY presented a plan for the government of the New-York bar. Mr. GOULD presented a memorial against appropriations to sectarian institutions. Mr. HARRIS, of the Baptist Association of Long Island, presented a memorial on the same subject. A memorial from the citizens of Albany, on the same subject, was also received. Mr. GROSS presented the petition of several thousand citizens of New-York against prohibitory legislation. Mr. CURTIS presented a memorial signed by Mrs. HORACE GREELEY and other ladies in favor of female suffrage. Mr. FOLGER presented the memorial of the citizens of Ontario County on the same subject. Mr. BALLARD presented the memorial of the citizens of Cortlandt County in favor of liquor prohibition.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented the report of the Auditor relative to the extra amounts paid to canal contractors for the past ten years. Also, from the Commissioner of the Land Office, relative to the Salt Springs of the State.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MERRITT called up the resolution offered last evening for postponing all propositions for a separate admission of amendments to the Constitution. He said he had offered this resolution simply as a matter of expediency, and gave notice that he should call it up to-morrow for final action.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND called up the resolution, heretofore offered by him, proposing a plan for the organization of the Legislature, and it was referred to the Committee on that subject.

Mr. BARTO called up the resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction for information relative to his department. Adopted.

By Mr. DEVLIN—That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be requested to report to this Convention the amount paid by him or his predecessors to charitable institutions. Laid over.

By Mr. STRATTON—That the Comptroller of the City of New-York report to this Convention the net sums annually received from the sources named below, and applied through the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt; or to the payment of interest on the City debt during the years from 1847 to 1866, inclusive, and a statement showing the expenses incurred in each of said years in granting such licenses, collecting such fees, and in legal efforts to enforce the payment or collect the penalties for non-compliance to law or ordinance in each of such cases, whether such expenses were allowed by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, or by the Board of Supervisors of the County, viz.;

First—For licenses to pawnbrokers and to dealers in second-hand furniture, metals or clothes.

Second—For licenses for hackney coaches and drivers.

Third—For fees for market privileges, and market rents.

Fourth—For Mayoralty fees.

Fifth—For fines and penalties.

Sixth—For fees and fines collected by clerks of Courts.

Seventh—For tavern and excise licenses.

Laid on the table under the rule.

By Mr. BELL—That the Committee on State Prisons be authorized to send for persons and papers in order to examine into the affairs of those institutions. Adopted.

By Mr. DUGANNE—That all laws relating to the excise on intoxicating drinks, and upon the regulation or observance of holidays of the week, month or year, shall be governed in their provisions and equally operative throughout the State. Referred.

Mr. BELL called up the resolution providing for evening sessions pending the discussion on the suffrage question.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was lost by 61 to 71.

Mr. GREELEY moved to amend that after Monday next the Convention will meet at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Z. C. BARTOL moved to fix the hour at 10 A.M. Lost.

Mr. GREELEY'S motion was lost.

Mr. CASE moved to hold afternoon sessions.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

Mr. KRUM proposed a plan for the reorganization of the Legislature, which was referred.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Right of Suffrage, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

Mr. AXTELL took the floor in favor of negro suffrage, and against a separate submission of amendments to the Constitution. He wanted the question closed, and believed the only way to accomplish a result would be to incorporate the principle in the main instrument.

Mr. GERRY said negro suffrage had been repeatedly submitted to the people, and each time rejected by a very large vote. But it was claimed that a change had come over the minds of the people in favor of negro suffrage. If that be so, then the friends of the measure should not oppose its separate submission. That was the fairest way to present it. The responsibility is not with this Convention, but with the people.

Mr. HALE thought the question was not the one contained in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kings County (Mr. MURPHY.) He was opposed to that amendment in the manner in which it was drawn, but he was in favor of separate submission as a friend of the class proposed to be benefitted. He could not understand why the friends of negro suffrage should so strenuously oppose this plan. It had been claimed by the Chairman of the Suffrage Committee (Mr. GREELEY) that if the question would be submitted separately, it would be voted down; he had more faith in the people; such a statement amounted to nothing; they were not argument. He believed a change had been wrought in the public on this subject, and he had no fears of the success of the measure if it should be submitted separately. He proceeded at length to answer objections made during the debate to separate submission; he was in favor of abolishing the property qualification.

Mr. BECKWITH inquired why he would submit an admitted wrong to the people for their decision.

Mr. HALE replied that the question must be submitted in some form. It was already in the Constitution, and if a change were made the people must make it. This Convention might adopt measures to which he would be opposed, and he did not want to be compelled to vote for obnoxious changes in organic law, in order to vote against property qualification. The word "white" had never been incorporated in any Constitution of this State. The right of the negro to vote had never been denied, and we are now estopped from the consideration of that question. We were now to decide whether the colored man should be placed upon an equal footing with others by abolishing the property qualification. He believed the people were ready to grant this extension of the suffrage, and the safest and surest way was to submit the question separately.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge—Street Robbery.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

Appropriate exercises took place at Cambridge to-day, in commemoration of the fifty-first annual visitation of Harvard Divinity School. Rev. Dr. GANNETT delivered the address.

A young and daring thief seized a linen coat from the arm of an old gentleman, in the Old Colony Depot, this afternoon, in the pocket of which was $1,000 in greenbacks, and escaped with it.

Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, of the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Shawmut Universalist Society of this city.

JOHN MCNAUGHTON and JAMES SIMMONS were held to bail in $1,000 each, to-day, by United States Commissioner HALLETT; the former charged with distilling liquor without license, and the latter with refilling cigar boxes without canceling the original stamps.

Safety of the United States Storeship Purveyor.

A brief telegram received last evening announces the arrival of this vessel at Mobile on Sunday, the 14th inst. The *Purveyor* left this port on the 4th of June last with a cargo of nearly 30,000 bushels of corn shipped by the Southern Famine Relief Commission, for distribution in equal parts at Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. This is the only intelligence received of her since the day of her departure.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match at Albany between Dexter and Brown George, with Running Mate, for $2,000—Dexter the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 16.

The trotting match between *Dexter* and *Brown George*, with a running mate, for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, came off to-day on the Island Park Course, half way between Albany and Troy. The attendance was large, about 5,000 people being present. The morning was gloomy, threatening rain, but it cleared off beautifully long before the hour announced for the race. The track was in fair order, although hard, and would have been greatly improved by light harrowing.

Dexter was the favorite at 100 to 40, but the betting was not heavy in amount. He looked in superb condition, went well, and both his owner and trainer were very confident. He was driven as usual by DUDD DOBLE.

Brown George had the black horse that went alongside *Ethan Allen* in his memorable race with *Dexter*, when he placed 2:15 on the time record, as his running mate. They were driven by JAMES DOUGERY.

First Heat.—They scored five times before they got the word, which was given when *Dexter* was a clear length ahead. He made this into two lengths at the quarter pole, and four lengths at the half-mile pole. Time, respectively, 37 seconds and 1:10. He kept the gap open on the third quarter, but coming up the home stretch DOBLE took him in hand, and *Brown George* closed up, *Dexter* winning the heat by two lengths, in 2:22.

Second Heat.—One hundred to fifteen offered on *Dexter*. A good start was obtained, *Dexter's* tremendous speed quickly carrying him in front, and he was two lengths ahead at the turn, but the team trotting finely and well handled was only half a length behind at the quarter pole in 35 seconds, and was head and head with him at the half-mile pole, in 1:10. *Brown George* now began to fall away, and *Dexter*, well in hand, came home a winner by three lengths, in 2:20½.

Third Heat.—A capital send-off was obtained at the first attempt. *Dexter* quickly took the lead, and was two lengths ahead at the quarter, in 35½ seconds, a length at the half-mile pole, in 1:09, and won the heat and race cleverly by three lengths, in 2:20½.

SUMMARY.

ISLAND PARK COURSE—Albany, July 16.—Purse $2,000, mile heats:

B. Doble's br. g. Dexter	1	1	1
J. Dongery's Brown George and mate	2	2	2

Time, 2:22; 2:20½; 2:20½.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Town of Bessetarre Destroyed by Fire—Loss of Life—Suffering of the Inhabitants.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, July 16.

Arrived gunboat *Peoria*, Commander BADGER, six days from St. Thomas, West Indies. She reports no fever there, that business is dull, and the harbor free of shipping.

On the night of the 3d inst. the town of Bessetarre, St. Kitts, was destroyed by fire; all the business portion, most of the dwellings and the churches were reduced to ashes.

The *Peoria* was lying at the time at a neighboring island, St. Martin, and at the request of the Governor of St. Kitts the United States Consul dispatched a sailboat to St. Martins for the *Peoria* to come to their assistance. On her arrival it was too late to do anything toward saving the place, but Commander BADGER supplied the destitute inhabitants with ship stores, and then proceeded to Antigua for further supplies. The Governor of this island immediately dispatched a provisioned vessel to St. Kitts.

Five lives were lost during the fire. Much sympathy was felt throughout the island for the destruction of Bessetarre, it being the only town on the Island. Large quantities of provisions, and all the sugar ready for shipment, were consumed.

The *Peoria* reports abundant rains in the Windward Islands this year, and the cane crop is looking promising.

The United States ship *Monongahela* and gunboat *Saco* arrived at Santa Cruz on the 8th inst. All well.

HAYTI.

Election of a President—Salnave Unanimously Chosen for a Term of Four Years.

The Jamaica *Gleaner* of the 24th ult. publishes news of the election of a President for Hayti, which event took place at Port-au-Prince on the 16th of June, when Gen. SALNAVE, for some time past Protector of the Republic, was chosen for a term of four years, to terminate in May, 1871. No other candidate was brought forward, and SALNAVE was unanimously elected, to the satisfaction of the whole community, he being very popular. The limitation of the term of office to four years is one of the reforms introduced into the Constitution by the party that compelled GEFFRARD to abdicate, as under the old Constitution the Presidency was for life. Tranquility prevailed throughout the country.

PESTILENCE AT MAURITIUS.

Malignant Fever Raging—Two Hundred Deaths Daily—Business Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 16.

The ship *Chebea*, from Hong-Kong, with dates of May 24, has arrived. The steamer *Ajax*, from Liverpool, arrived at Hong-Hong May 24, and brought additional particulars of the dreadful pestilence at Mauritius. It was at first confined to the natives, and is supposed to have originated from unwholesome food. When the *Ajax* left the people were dying at the rate of 200 per day. The disease was malignant bilious fever, similar to that of the West Indies. The state of the island was dreadful; the people were lying in the streets dead and dying. Every other house is closed, and the hospital accommodations are insufficient, miserable and neglected. Huts were occupied as temporary hospitals, into which the sick went to die. Quinine was selling at $75 per ounce.

Some of the shipping was affected by the disease.

The mortality among the soldiers was great, and there was a complete panic among the people.

Letter of Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Georgia—Opposition to Reconstruction.

AUGUSTA, GA., Tuesday, July 16.

Ex-Gov. JOHNSON has written a letter in which he advises the people of Georgia not to accept the terms of the Military Reconstruction Acts. After reviewing the situation and terms proposed for reconstruction of the Southern States, he says:

> I never will approve, or consent, or accept poisoned chalice offered to our lips, or advise my fellow-citizens to do so. If permitted to vote, in view of the turn of events, I should register, and hope every man in Georgia who can will do so, with the view of defeating the scheme of our degradation and the overthrow of the Republican Government.

The Freedmen's Bureau and the Habeas Corpus.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 16.

Hon. Judge GOODEL has rendered an important decision at Lexington, Ky., on a case of *habeas corpus*. JAMES A. JOHNSON, for cruelly beating a negro boy, was arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau; a writ was sued out, and the body demanded by the civil authorities, which the military declined to deliver up. The case went into Court, Gen. JOHN B. HASTON appearing for the prisoner, and Gen. J. S. BRISBIN for the Bureau. The Judge decided that the action of the Bureau was legal and proper, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not take the prisoner out of the hands of the Government.

Arrest for False Pretences.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 16.

A. WOLFF, who was charged with obtaining goods on false pretences, has been discharged here, but sent to Baltimore on a requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

MAXIMILIAN AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

State of the Criminal Law—Sympathy with Great Criminals—Cases of Davis and Maximilian Examined—Injury to the People by a Silly Clemency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, Friday, July 12, 1867.

The two cases of MAXIMILIAN and DAVIS have probably occasioned more discussion than that of any two criminals in modern times. The reason is the same which caused sympathy on the death of the Duke D'ENGHIEN, when, if that Prince had been a private soldier he would have been regarded as simply a common criminal. Even republics are full of men who think there is great merit in being a Prince, or if not a Prince, in being a great usurper. The simple fact that a man has had talents or power enough to make himself conspicuous above the vulgar herd of robbers and murderers is enough, in the judgment of many, to give him impunity for crime and commiseration from the tender sympathies of mankind! I cannot judge in that way. In the law-book—which I regard the highest—it is written that we should be no respector of persons. Human justice is at best very imperfect; but why should we make it more so by utterly refusing to enforce our own laws? In the Constitution of the United States it is written that treason is the highest crime against the Republic, and consists in an overt act, proved by two witnesses. The treason of DAVIS was open, notorious, and proved by the whole people of the United States. Besides this, DAVIS was a military criminal. He was not paroled, as was the army of LEE. He was flying, as a traitor, from the country, and taken in disguise. He should have been tried by a court-martial and shot, as MAXIMILIAN was. But, further, the proof was on record that he was accessory in the crime of arson, robbery and murder. I will refer to one proof here. In the *Diary of a Rebel Clerk*, he states that propositions to burn New York, destroy certain persons, and perform other crimes, were made to DAVIS, in certain papers, and that DAVIS indorsed on them, "Referred to the War Department."

Now, this is no evidence that DAVIS himself accepted these propositions; but, as is said of some Minister who dallied with corruption, "he only did not accept the bribe." If we could arrive at the actual transactions of the rebel War Department, we should know exactly how arson, burglary, murder, came to be added, like revolvers, to the modern art of war. I mention these things to show how utterly beyond the range of any reasonable pity was JEFFERSON DAVIS. Yet, the Government which had carried on our enormous war, and hesitated not at the killing of thousands of men in a just cause, was imbecile in the execution of just laws. It was ridiculous to say he could not be tried for want of juries or courts, when Congress itself could have removed the venue to any part of the United States. It was more ridiculous to say he could not be tried by Court-martial.

This same JEFFERSON DAVIS (who had allowed the prisoners at Andersonville to starve)—who had referred propositions to burn and murder to the War Department—who had denounced the loyalists of the South with the utmost bitterness—who, at Montgomery, laughed at the power of the United States Government, and to the last moment of his rebel office, continued to lie and boast—this same DAVIS could not be tried, and was at last bailed out, like a petty thief, by a Republican Editor! Such is, in brief, the case of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Now, let us look at MAXIMILIAN. NAPOLEON had officially announced that he intended to Latinize America, that is, in other words, to put under the power of the Roman priesthood Mexico and its adjacencies. The world knows it was enough Romanized; but the Mexicans had caught a little of the spirit of freedom, and had decided that the Roman priests in Mexico should not be exempt from every human obligation. They taxed the Church estates, and confiscated a part of its vast property for the use of the State. NAPOLEON espoused the cause of the Church Party, under MIRAMON, and seized upon what he thought a favorable opportunity to make Mexico a dependency of France. He and MIRAMON looked about to find some royal scion to put upon the throne of a people who abhorred the idea—who were fighting against the enormous power of the priesthood, to which was now added the French army, for some part of that liberty which every man had a right to claim, and who were themselves, in great part, an Indian race, who detested the very thought of a foreign domination. MAXIMILIAN, a young man, with an ambitious and romantic wife, accepted the office of an adventurer upon Mexican soil. I am quite willing to believe he was greatly deceived; and certainly no man can exaggerate the meanness of NAPOLEON in suffering this unfortunate Prince to be at once his dupe and his victim. A thousand Paris Expositions cannot wipe it away, and long as the memory of the cunning despot of France shall live it will be coupled with the infamy of this transaction. But take the case of MAXIMILIAN alone, what is there in it to relieve it from the character of crime? A purposed adventurer on foreign soil as much as MORGAN, the buccaneer—sustained by foreign arms against the native people—usurping the throne of a country which wanted no throne, and least of all the throne of a foreign Prince—refusing to leave the country when even France abandoned him, and issuing proclamations consigning to death the patriots of the country he had invaded—what case for pity can you make of this? I am told (for I never read Mexican and Irish-American documents) that MAXIMILIAN did issue a proclamation denouncing and consigning to death the Mexican patriots, and that under it two or three Liberal Generals were shot. If this be true, what could he have expected but the same treatment? Taking law and justice as our guide, the execution of MAXIMILIAN was not only just, but necessary to justice. But, you feel sympathy for him. You feel that you would have saved him. Undoubtedly, and that is creditable to your generosity and humanity. No one has caused more talk and sympathy than MARY, Queen of Scots; and probably there were few more corrupt. We do not admire her for her vices, but for that beauty and grace which made her the admired of all men in her time. She is probably now more admired than ELIZABETH, who dared to defend the State, at the expense of that vulgar admiration, which is cheaply earned by sympathy with gilded vice.

I confess I sympathized with MAXIMILIAN in his last trial, and if I could would have saved him. But why? Simply because he was brave and gallant, young and deluded. But will that change the facts? Ought the criminal law to be utterly defied and set aside to save a brave buccaneer, a beautiful Queen, or a daring traitor? We are so weak and infirm ourselves that we sympathize with the weak and infirm, and we forget the crime in the sufferings of our poor human nature. But ought we to have a criminal law which we either dare not or cannot execute? That is the real question. Of all mockeries in the world the worst mockery is the mockery of law. Law must have its sanction, and that sanction is the penalty. Many people are honestly opposed to the death penalty; but I cannot understand the honesty of men who try to evade and cheat the law.

Human experience is against the expediency of pardoning crime. Search the history of men pardoned for crime, and you will find that four-fifths of them, after being pardoned, commit new crimes. Old PHIL. DODDRIDGE, a great lawyer of Western Virginia, said when he was young he went to the Legislature of Virginia to get hanging abolished, but now he was going back to get it enacted. This is the voice of experience teaching us that in a world of sin and strife impunity for crime is not safe, much less just to the community.

The brave death of MAXIMILIAN, and his dying words—"Poor CARLOTTA," naturally awaken our sympathies; but ought we to have no sympathy for Liberty! None for the poor Mexicans struggling against principalities and powers? None for those Liberal Generals shot by the orders of an usurper? You may depend upon it, that the calm judgment of the American people will pronounce the execution of MAXIMILIAN just. BENITO JUAREZ is a native Indian, and I confess myself glad to see one of the race triumphant over the Spanish and French incompetents, who ought to have brought a Christian civilization to America, and who brought instead a miserable devotion to monarchy and to Rome.

DAVIS escapes the hangman; but there is no human power can save him from an infamy to which that of ARNOLD is small. If, by his escape, we have begot other rebellions, it will be for history to decide how far a silly sympathy with crime is compatible with justice to the American people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

In the TIMES of June 3, "An Officer and Eye-Witness," while conceding the general accuracy of my account of the battle of Chancellorsville, excepts to certain points. I think I shall be able to prove to his satisfaction that in every case where he undertakes to show me to be in error I am right, and consequently he is wrong. My account was a condensation of a few leading points in a much longer one which will form a chapter in "Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion." If the TIMES could have given me twenty columns instead of three, I could have discussed the matter in all its bearings as fully as has been done by Mr. SWINTON. And here let me repeat, what I have elsewhere written, that Mr. SWINTON's *Army of the Potomac* is, in my judgment, by far the best historical work yet published upon the war. I wish also to express my obligations to him for the use of many documents otherwise wholly inaccessible. Mr. SWINTON and myself are, as far as I know, the only persons who have undertaken to write of Chancellorsville who have ever seen the volume of Confederate reports of that action. Mr. GREELEY, for example, asserts that "it is a significant fact that no official statement of their losses was ever made." Now, as this statement forms a conspicuous feature in these reports, it is clear that Mr. GREELEY was wholly ignorant of their existence.

The "Eye-Witness" thinks that I "rely too much upon the book of HOTCHKISS and ALLAN when I take from it the figure of HOOKER's effective strength." I beg to assure him that I did not at all rely upon that book for these figures, but wholly upon the testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Here are the figures as there given: HOOKER (p. 120) says that on the 30th of April the monthly returns of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps "showed an aggregate of 44,661 for duty," and (p. 128) "the Sixth Corps numbered 26,233; but SEDGWICK, the commander of that corps, puts them (p. 95) at 22,000, which I suppose to be the number present for duty." SEDGWICK also says that the First and Third Corps, which were at first left with him, numbered about 35,000. There remains only the Second Corps, of whose strength I find no statement; I assume it to be equal to the Third, which, according to SICKLES, was 18,000 strong. Here, then, are 119,661 infantry and artillery, "present for duty." If the "Eye-Witness" will consult the book upon which he supposes me to rely, he will find that the authors state it at 10,000 less, and if he will compare their figures with those to which I have here referred, he will see just where they made their mistake.

The "Eye-Witness" says that I described the general position of the Union army "not inaccurately, as with the right facing westward, held by SICKLES' corps of FRENCH's division of COUCH," &c. If I had so described it I should have been very inaccurate. I never made SICKLES' corps to be a part of a division of another corps.

The "Eye-Witness" finds it difficult to fix the precise hour of BIRNEY's night attack. That gallant officer himself had no such difficulty. He says, (p. 35,) "At about midnight Gen. SICKLES ordered me to attack JACKSON's corps with my division." SICKLES says, (p. 7,) "The attack was made precisely at midnight." This is of no special importance except as bearing upon the opinion of the "Eye-Witness," that it was "in this successful night attack that JACKSON himself received his mortal wound." Now, as can be clearly shown, JACKSON was wounded between three and four hours before this attack was made. STUART's report enables us to fix the time. He says:

> "It was already dark when I sought Gen. JACKSON, and proposed to take some cavalry and infantry and hold Ely's Ford. I had already gained the heights overlooking the ford, when Capt. ADAMS, of Gen. A. P. HILL's staff, reached me post-haste, and informed me of the sad calamities which for the time deprived the troops of the leadership of both JACKSON and HILL, and the urgent demand for me to come and take command as quickly as possible. I rode with rapidity back five miles, and proceeded immediately to the front, which I reached at 10 P. M."

Now, JACKSON was wounded some little time, probably half an hour, before HILL; yet by 10 o'clock—two hours before the attack was made—there had been time for a messenger to ride five miles, and for STUART to ride back in the darkness the same distance. This could not be done in less than an hour. JACKSON must have received his wound between 8 and 9 o'clock. I cannot imagine what "trustworthy evidence" can have come into the possession of the "Eye-Witness" which "warrants his unconditional refutation of the oft-repeated assertion and carefully-cherished Confederate theory that JACKSON was accidentally wounded by his own men." All Confederate accounts which I have seen concur in the statement. Thus, DABNEY's *Life of Jackson* gives the minute particulars. The author, a Professor of Theology, had served on JACKSON's staff, and was intrusted by his family with all their documents and papers, and was urged by EWELL (JACKSON's successor) to write this life. JOHN ESTEN COOKE, who had served on STUART's staff, gives, in effect, the same account. LEE affirms it in his report. I can see no possibility that these writers could have been misinformed on this point; and I can conceive no reason why they should wish to make the statement unless it were true. Certainly, I should imagine that the Confederates would much prefer to believe that their favorite leader was slain by the enemy rather than by his own men.

But the main, and in fact the only important exception which the "Eye-Witness" takes to my account, is to the following paragraph, which he quotes:

> "HOOKER, before daylight on Sunday morning, gave an order which really lost the battle of that day,—the main action at Chancellorsville. SICKLES had occupied a cleared hill, known as Hazel Grove, a little out from the main line, and therefore somewhat exposed to assault. But its position was such that from it artillery could enfilade the whole Union centre, held by SLOCUM, without the possibility of a reply. SICKLES was ordered, against his judgment, to abandon this. STUART appreciated the importance of this position, and occupied it at once with thirty guns, afterward increasing the number to forty or fifty. Then, soon after dawn, with his 27,000 men, he attacked SICKLES and FRENCH, who had about 22,000."

This he pronounces to be a "very pretty story, apparently culled from the rebel writer referred to, but as a matter of fact is full of errors; and deserves special attention lest its statements shall ever hereafter be received as unquestioned history." I propose to show whence the statements in this paragraph were actually "culled;" and I am confident that when my critic reads my authorities he will acknowledge that there is not a single error in assertion or inference; and that therefore the paragraph should "ever hereafter be received as unquestioned history." My main authority is Gen. PLEASONTON. In his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War (pp. 29, 30,) he says:

> "I immediately"—that is, immediately after the repulse of JACKSON's attack at dusk on Saturday evening—"set to work, knowing the importance of this position, to fix it up for the fight the next morning. I managed to get forty pieces in position, and I cleared out behind us the debris of the Eleventh Corps that had gone off; the caissons, guns, ambulances, &c., all piled up in great confusion in a marsh that was there. I built three bridges across the marsh, *and with the support of Sickles' Corps we could have defeated the whole rebel army there that morning.* At 3 o'clock in the morning I received an order to fall back in rear of the position at the Chancellorsville House. Before I left Gen. SICKLES informed me that he also had orders to leave with his corps. I mentioned to him the importance of this position; and he agreed with me that we ought to make an effort to hold it. The rebels attacked him while he was withdrawing, but were repulsed. They, however, having this position I have referred to, could enfilade our whole line to the Chancellorsville House, with their batteries at that point, and we were obliged either to retake it or withdraw our lines toward the river.* * * I feel perfectly satisfied that had Gen. HOOKER been able to see the position that I occupied there, he never would have abandoned it; and I looked upon it as a great misfortune that he did not see that point."

Gen. HOOKER testifies (Ibid. p. 127:)

> "The bad conduct of the Eleventh Corps had cost me the key of my position, and had very much embarrassed me by contracting my sphere of action. The position which had been held by the left of that corps was the most commanding one in that vicinity. In the possession of the enemy it would enable him, with his artillery, to enfilade the lines held by the Twelfth and Second Corps. He could drive from the plain in front of the Chancellorsville House all the artillery posted to command the junction of the plank road and old turnpike, and he could drive from the plain all the forces that might be upon it. To wrest this position from the enemy, after his batteries were established upon it, would have required denser columns of infantry, which he could destroy as fast as they were thrown upon it."

That this position was that of Hazel Grove is clear from the description which PLEASANTON gives of it (*Ibid.*, p. 28) as "the open space which I had before left;" that is, left to go out with SICKLES; and where, according to SICKLES, (*Ibid.*, p. 6) all his artillery was parked. Moreover, as a glance at the maps will show, this is, as HOOKER describes it, "the most commanding one in that vicinity," and the only one from which artillery could enfilade SLOCUM's line. Now this "key" was wrested from the enemy by PLEASANTON's stand—a stand which, as your correspondent "Dutton" truly says, "saved the Army of the Potomac on that eventful Saturday evening"—and its possession was secured by BIRNEY's "successful night attack." The enemy never had a gun upon it until after it had been abandoned in accordance with HOOKER's order, given before daylight on Sunday morning—to PLEASANTON at 3 o'clock, and to SICKLES (*Ibid.*, p. 7) "a little before daybreak;" that is, about 4 o'clock. In fact, it was nearly or quite 7 o'clock before STUART occupied it with artillery, by which for fully three hours, probably four, he enfiladed the lines of SLOCUM and COUCH.

The "Eye-witness" thinks my account "a very pretty story, as illustrating the unwonted sagacity of a new rebel leader." I do not think the account of a transaction which lost a great battle a very pretty one, considered from our point of view. But now that I have told it in the words of HOOKER and PLEASANTON, I will give it as told by STUART. He says, in his report of Chancellorsville:

> "At early dawn TRIMBLE's division composed the second line, and RODES' division the third. The latter had his rations on the spot, and, as his men were entirely without food, was extremely anxious to issue. I was disposed to wait a short time for this purpose; but when, as preliminary to an attack, I ordered the right of the line to swing around and come perpendicular to the road, the order was misunderstood for an order to attack, and that part of the line became engaged. I ordered this whole line to advance, and the second and third lines to follow. As the sun lifted the mist that shrouded the field, it was discovered that the ridge on the extreme right was a fine position for concentrating artillery. I immediately ordered thirty pieces to that point. It was done quickly. The effect of this fire upon the enemy's batteries was superb."

That Hazel Grove was the key to HOOKER's position on Sunday is shown by his own statement. That it could have been held by SICKLES' corps, and that SICKLES abandoned it unwillingly, is testified by PLEASONTON, and that therefore the order for its abandonment really lost the battle, follows as a matter of course. This is precisely what I before affirmed, and have now proved by an "Eye-Witness," no less than Gen. PLEASONTON, not by culling anything from "the rebel work." Will my otherwise candid critic now reiterate his assertion that my "pretty story" is, "as a matter of fact, full of errors," or will he point out a single error therein?

How nearly, notwithstanding all this, the Union army came to winning the victory at Chancellorsville, on Sunday morning, is shown quite as conclusively by the Confederate reports as it is by the testimony of SICKLES, who says:

> "The formation of the enemy for attack was entirely broken up, and from my headquarters they presented to the eye the appearance of a mass, a crowd, without definite formation; and if another corps had been available at that moment to have relieved me, or even to have supported me, my judgment was that not only would that attack of the enemy have been triumphantly repulsed, but that we could have advanced upon them and carried the day. * * * If Gen. HOOKER had been well enough to have answered my request for reinforcements, it would have turned the whole tide of battle. I have no doubt the battle would have been won in thirty minutes; at least, it would have been won in an hour. It would have been won just so soon as you could have got ten thousand men from the right or the left to have repulsed that attack. * * * 'Our position' (that is the one at Fairview) 'was a commanding one, and with one-half of the force that was brought to bear against it could have been held.'"

I will now, in corroboration, give a few brief extracts from Confederate reports bearing upon the last part of this action of Sunday morning. STUART says:

> "The enemy was pressing on the left with infantry, and all the reinforcements I could obtain were sent to me. The three lines of battle were, more or less, merged into one line of battle, and reported hard pressed. Urgent requests were sent for reinforcements, and notices that the troops were out of ammunition."

STUART reports at least three separate repulses of his whole force. COLSTON says:

> "Our troops advanced and charged the enemy, but were driven back. The enemy were advancing, and were about outflanking us on the right. This was a most critical moment. The troops in the breastworks were almost out of ammunition, and had become mixed with each other; they were huddled up close to the breastworks six or eight deep. For a time the tide of battle fluctuated, the brigades making several distinct charges, and being driven back by superior numbers."

Statements, fully a score in number, to this same effect might be added, were it necessary to establish this point. The Confederate reports speak of numerous reinforcements brought against them; but it is clear that this is erroneous. Saving SICKLES' Corps, and FRENCH's Division of COUCH, with a single additional brigade, not a man, that I can find, was brought against the forces under JACKSON. Why REYNOLDS, for instance, was not brought in is the mystery. That he contemplated making an advance upon his own responsibility is testified to by DOUBLEDAY. Had REYNOLDS lived to testify before the Committee, he might probably have explained something; but in two months, lacking two days, he fell at Gettysburgh. The "eye-witness" imagines that the lamented BIRNEY—than whom no more capable officer was in our army—a General deserving to rank with HANCOCK and REYNOLDS, with SICKLES and WARREN—could, if living, supply many important omissions in the written history of the battle of Chancellorsville. I do not think so. Ten months after the battle he testified before the Congressional Committee. I think that he then told all that he knew bearing upon the matter; or at all events if he knew anything which he then judged it best not to disclose, that he would forever afterward have held his peace.

I do not think the "Eye-Witness" is borne out in his affirmation that "the testimony taken by the Committee on the Conduct of the War shows that on Sunday morning, before the final retirement of the troops to the line to the rear of Chancellorsville, the active fighting was suspended." SICKLES' report says (p. 8) that "the enemy seemed to be satisfied with having forced me to withdraw from their front line to this second position, and the battle paused for half an hour or more." But this pause in the attack upon SICKLES, as will be seen by a careful comparison with the Confederate reports, was owing to STUART's being obliged to call all his force from his right to meet FRENCH's attack upon his left. I find no record of any lull in the action at some vital point, and, above all, none in the hot fire poured from Hazel Grove, sweeping the plain at Chancellorsville and enfilading the centre of the Union line of battle.

No one person can see more than a small part of what took place in such a battle as that of Chancellorsville, fought mainly in dense thickets. I judge that this "officer" was an "eye-witness" mainly to what was going on at HOOKER's headquarters. Presuming him to speak from personal knowledge not from report of others, I am constrained to admit that his statement throws much light upon the actual causes of the ultimate loss of the battle of Sunday—or, rather, upon the causes why the ill consequences of HOOKER's order to abandon Hazel Grove were not retrieved within the next few hours. Can he not give us some explanation of HOOKER's strange inaction during the afternoon of that day, and the whole day that followed? Why was no attempt made for a day and two nights to support a movement so vital as the advance of SEDGWICK? Granting that that officer was some hours behind the time when he was expected, yet he was there at last, within hearing and almost within sight of HOOKER's headquarters; and, moreover, when the night of Monday closed in, he had, as is shown by the Confederate reports as well as by our own, gained an advantage which only needed to have been followed up to have even yet proved decisive of the final issue. What was done, and what was left undone, is an ineffaceable record. When we can learn *why* so much that might have been done was left undone, the historian may conclude that he has the materials wherefrom to write the true history of Chancellorsville.

ALFRED H. GUERNSEY.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Mail Company.

The Pacific coast has shown many remarkable instances of organization, both social and mercantile. I shall have occasion to speak of the former hereafter, but among the latter there are none more signal than those of the Wells & Fargo Express Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Any account of the great express and postal company would be more appropriate from the interior, where it is bank, post-office and forwarder for the whole country. Here, on the coast, the great link of California with the world outside, and its future connection with newly-opened marts of commerce in the Orient, are through the Pacific mail. This important commercial corporation, the most powerful and wealthy, probably, now existing in any country, are sailing a fleet of first-class steamers, such as many an old kingdom in Europe would be proud to possess. If we are not mistaken, there are some twenty large steamers now floating their flag, and connecting California with the Isthmus and New-York, and soon, we believe, to reach to Liverpool and England, while, on the other side, they are binding Japan and China to the Pacific coast, and, if the expectations of most Californians be well founded, are soon to turn a golden tide of commerce and travel from Asia to our far Western States.

The remarkable success of this Company, increasing year after year through such long, difficult, and expensive voyages, is a marked contrast to the failure of our American marine on the Atlantic, where sharp competition has driven us from the field. For a student of organization it is well worth inquiring to what this brilliant success is due.

We believe it is especially owing to thorough organization, and then to what we may call honesty of work. The present President of the Company is reputed to know every officer and the detail of every ship in all their large fleet. His associates in the office are thoroughly acquainted, each with his own branch. The Board of Management has men in it of cautious, far-reaching, organizing brains, and who are determined that whatever public service the Company does, it shall be done thoroughly and in good faith. The consequence is, through all the extended administration of this Commercial Board, there is thoroughness and exactness. The work is done, as they promise it shall be done. I was exceedingly struck with this organization, both from New-York to the Isthmus, and from Panama to San Francisco—a voyage altogether of some 5,300 miles through a hot climate, where a defect of management might bring about unpleasant results. Having traveled on most of the great Atlantic and European lines, I can truly say that I have never witnessed an equal organization, the only exception being some small defects on the Isthmus. Take the matter of coal alone, which, burned at the rate it is on a Cunarder, would cost the Company from $2,000 to $2,500 a day, while by invention and economy it is reduced on some of their steamers to some 24 tons a day, or some $530, and on the *Constitution* to 50 tons, or some $1,100 per diem.

The fire-alarm was tried several times with a perfect organization. On the *Henry Chauncey* more than a dozen streams were playing in about two minutes and a half, and the boats were all manned.

The accommodations and table on both sides are unequaled, the latter even being provided with delicacies, such as canned fruits, canned vegetables and fresh tropical fruit, seldom known at sea. The immense importance of cleanliness is recognized, and men are employed the whole time in sweeping and swabbing decks and guards. Every morning each state-room is carefully inspected by the officers of the ship, and the closets are disinfected; neither of which useful sanitary provisions, so far as I have seen, are ever adopted on Atlantic steamers. The climate of the Pacific, no doubt, favors commodious and spacious arrangements, as it must also aid economy, for some of these steamers are sailed, it is said, with only a dozen sailors. No traveler could avoid being impressed with the moral order of these great floating hotels. We had on the *Henry Chauncey* and then on the *Constitution*, over a thousand passengers, thus brought together for three weeks. During that time there was no quarreling, no gambling, no hard drinking, and the Sundays were observed with more seriousness and devotion than in most hotels on shore. Of course, much of this is due to the increasing civilization and good order of the Californian community, but much also to the strict regulations enforced by the Trustees of the Company. The religious community of the Pacific Coast, we have reason to know, feel many obligations to Mr. MCLEAN and his fellow-managers for the good moral rules they have carried out on these ships.

So exact is the organization that it is said the net returns of each trip of these steamers are as well known at the end of the voyage as the profits of a petty retail shop after the day's business is over.

Most of the Captains of the line are old, experienced officers, several having been in the navy, and a good officer is not often allowed to be lost, even if he lie idle awhile.

The results of years of this exactness and thoroughness, of liberal providing where liberality is necessary, and of economy where saving must come; of doing their work well and faithfully, have been to throw the main part of the traffic between the two coasts of America into the hands of this Company, and to furnish profits to the original stockholders such as are seldom gained. There has been, too, a wise and far-reaching prevision in the arrangements of the Company. The line does not depend alone on California. On our steamer were travelers to various parts of South America and to Australia and New-Zealand, the latter connecting with English lines at the Isthmus. The last steamer from Aspinwall carried over forty British passengers from Australia, bound for England, *via* New-York. When Mexico is settled, a great business will undoubtedly grow up on the Pacific side, between all parts of Central and South America and California and New-York.

Freight is becoming a very important item. The *Constitution* brought down in sacks what would be equivalent to 14,000 barrels of flour from San Francisco for New-York, and the last steamer had an equal amount. This export, of course, cannot continue long, for it would be impossible for California to compete in wheat, in good seasons, with the Central West in the New-York market, though it is said to cost less to carry a barrel of flour from San Francisco to New-York than from fifty miles in the interior to the former city. But this serves to show how a good line opens commerce by taking advantage of special occasions and sudden wants.

The boldest movement of the Company has been the starting a new line of steamers between San Francisco and Japan and China. Whether this will be a success remains yet to be seen. The opening trips, if current report be true, have done better than was expected, and paid their expenses. No great result could reasonably be expected for several years. Commerce has to be created with those distant and semi-barbarous countries. The Chinese are apparently thus far demanding our flour to a limited degree, but there seems no reason why China, with labor only ten cents a day and immense wheat-bearing districts, should not ultimately supply her own flour. From Japan there has been a demand for California manufactures. Whether this will continue is uncertain. It is equally uncertain whether our steamers can divert the teas from China to England or to New-York, and transfer them to this new route. The great obstacles are the transportation of such slightly-packed articles at San Francisco and again at the Isthmus. These may be overcome indeed by a new method of boxing.

At all events, the far-seeing managers have determined to make the trial. A new link of communication of this kind creates new wants and makes a commerce. It will certainly divert much travel from China to Europe and America from the Peninsular and Oriental line. It is no doubt especially an effort to meet the vast changes in travel and commerce which are to begin when the Pacific Railroad is finished.

C. L. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1867.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

The Sick Man No Longer a Myth—What the Paris Ladies Think of Him—The Fete of Peace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 30, 1867.

THE "SICK MAN" OF THE EAST.

The famous "Sick Man" of the diplomats is no longer a myth. We have got him within our walls. He has just made his triumphal entry and does not look like a sick man at all. Everybody says so. The ladies exclaim: "What a handsome man!" Then as the *suite* passes: "What handsome fellows, to be sure! Wonder if I shan't dance with one of them at the balls?" "There, I'll take that one!" "And I'll take that one!" Have you ever observed that peculiarity of the feminine race to admire men who are a great deal married?

The men of the North who have just left us, the Russians and Prussians, were handsome men too; but they had light hair and blue eyes, while the men of the South have black hair and black eyes. Is it not strange that the dark and fiery-eyed men should be indolent and weak, and the fair-haired, blue-eyed men energetic and strong? The Emperor of Russia brought as attendants a score of high nobles among the handsomest he could pick in his Empire; King WILLIAM of Prussia did the same, and now ABDUL AZID, Chief of the Turks, has done the same. We begin to have a better opinion of the race of noblemen, and don't know to what extremes our admiration might have run, if some irreverential person in the crowd, referring to their red skull caps and tight-buttoned frock coats, had not compared them to wine bottles with red seals!

Has the arrival of the Sultan been a success? For I should say that for the majority of Parisians this intermittent passage of the great monarchs of the earth has become a sort of play, in which the principal actors are judged comparatively. To tell the truth, people had trouble of getting rid of the idea that the Chief of the Mohammedans must necessarily enter Paris on a white horse, covered with precious stones enough to give a vertigo to the diamond-store of the Rue de la Paix, preceded by tambourine-players, flanked by a squadron of his magnificent janissaries, and followed by his thousand wives carried in palanquins on the shoulders of richly attired eunichs—the procession to be closed by a troupe of nobles on horseback, throwing gold in handfuls to the crowd! This is the way in which the people of the West understood the great Islam before his arrival. Has he suffered by the reality? I am inclined to think he has. It is true he clung to two old traditions of his people—the fez cap and the high black stock without false collar. These were all that remained of that mountain of illusions we had built up from the Arabian Nights' Tales—all that remained of what our "fancy painted him." Without these he would have been lost—Mohammedanism would have been numbered among the things of the past. To what a thread do the greatest destinies sometimes hang!

Nevertheless the Sultan was in fact well received. He comes from the Golden Horn and from the sunny Mediterranean, and he brings with him in imagination at least, sunshine and a genial atmosphere, and a concordance of sentiments. The men of the North, especially the great Russian Bear, were cold, and frigid, and aristocratic, and they lived moreover in a quarter of the globe where the French have no interests and no sympathies. They came wrapped up in their bear skins and their dignity, and they went away the same. Was it this frigidity of the men of the North, or their strong look that gave the French such a chill in the spinal regions? However that may be, there is no chilliness in the train of the Sultan, nothing but smiles and general throwing out. Hereafter we are to hear of nothing but the *padischah*, the *kaliff;* of *muchir, serdar and ferik;* and when talking of the greatness of the Chief of Believers, of *hatti-humayouns*, and of *wakoufs*—which is hardly an improvement on the jargon the Russians left behind.

But better than all, the industry and civilization of the West have forced this descendant of the proud chiefs of the Orient to come and bow himself before a civilization he can no longer overlook nor ignore!

TUESDAY, July 2.

THE RESULT OF THE EXHIBITION.

Please make me a mark: I said the day of the opening of the Exhibition, in opposition to all the howlers against the American Department, that there were more new ideas in our department in proportion than in the others, and that as the Exhibition had for object to recompense progress especially, so we would probably get more medals in proportion than any other nation. This, I believe, will turn out true, for we know that about every other exhibition in our department has obtained a recompense of some kind. But the howlers were not to be blamed; they came for the most part fresh from home, and knew what they had left behind. They knew what we *could* do, if it had not been so far from home. On the other hand they did not know as we do who live here and have watched the progress of European industry, how many old ideas with new and brighter coats on, there were in the Exhibition; how many shiny fossils there were with a modern face on. The physiognomy of the American department was shabby and uninteresting; the articles exhibited were for the most part plain, and did not run on their good looks. But they were good 'uns to go and came out right on the last quarter, and that was the important thing.

THE FETE OF PEACE,

as it is called, resembled very much that of 1855 in the same building. It was a magnificent spectacle, like everything in France which requires taste in the *mise-en-scene*. To people, however, who look upon the great Exhibition of this year as something more than a commercial speculation, it appeared a little singular that of all the great monarchs who deranged themselves to come to Paris, the Sultan, the man of all of them the least proper to represent the ideas embodied in this great *fete*, should be the only monarch present to assist the Emperor NAPOLEON on this glorious occasion. The Queen of England ought to have held NAPOLEON's right, and the Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia might well have returned to Paris to lend it the force of their countenance. It was a triumph of civilization to get the Turk here, but it was the place of the Western monarchs to be there also. The men of genius, the real great men of the day, who received rewards on the occasion, no doubt felt keenly the absence of their sovereigns.

In every way the Americans have a right to be joyous over the results of the Exhibition. We might have done still better, without doubt; but every other nation says the same, with the exception of France, which cannot of course complain, since every man in the country who had a good thing was there. The Americans were largely recompensed in the way of decorations in the Legion of Honor, whereas the Englishmen got none. But then there is a reason for it. To get the decoration, people must ask for it, and Englishmen would not do this. They are too republican for that.

ON THE BERGE.

There is an odd corner at the Exhibition called "the Berge." *You* would know it better by another name. It is a sort of aquatic *annexé* to the Exhibition along the bank of the river, and at other points would be called the quay. But here it is the *Berge*, and *Berge* it shall be. It is an out-of-the-way place, and you only go there at the recommendation of some one who has preceded you. How the first man got there we do not know; but now the chain is formed, and to go to "the Berge" is one of the things to do. Let us see what there is to see there.

As you pass out from the Exhibition under a covered way, to the bank of the Seine, you see before you riding coquettishly on the water a fleet of pleasure boats of all sizes and models, and of all nationalities. To the right and left of you are rows of houses for exhibition purposes, and I can assure you that you will stop as long here as in any other part of the Exhibition grounds. To finish the topography of the place, if you carry your eyes across the river you will see, on the heights of Passy, the place where BENJAMIN FRANKLIN lived, and where he used to send his kite in search of lightning.

The first two houses to the right contain pleasure boats. You know all about pleasure boats in America, and I don't see anything new in those exhibited here. Your models are the models adopted for yachts, and the Newcastle models are the models adopted for rowboats.

The next two houses contain the English and French material for saving the shipwrecked, and one cannot imagine a more interesting exhibition. After the models of boats, the material consists principally in arrangements more or less ingenious for shooting ropes ashore from a stranded vessel, for conveying passengers along the ropes communicating with the shore, and in cases of instruments for resuscitating the almost drowned. Every day the experiment is made at a certain hour of shooting a rope ashore from a cannon on board a ship in the middle of the stream, and then of passing people out by means of a sliding basket. The French and English coasts are well provided with these useful inventions for the shipwrecked mariner, and they are often called into use.

In the next houses are found the diving bells, and methods of preserving the lives of firemen in burning houses. These latter consist in a large bag of air attached to the back, and communicating with the mouth by means of an India-rubber tube. They cost $25, and undoubtedly answer the purpose they are designed for. As for the diving apparatus, they are here operated before our eyes. A large tank of water twenty feet deep and twenty feet diameter, with bull's eyes near the ground to look through, is used for this purpose. We first mount to the gallery around the top of the tank, and there we see two men hermetically shut up in their cuirasses, rolling, tumbling and plunging about on the surface of the water like porpoises on a spree. Then they make signs that they are going to plunge to the bottom, they open a stopcock in a bag of air on their shoulders, and down they go to the bottom. We hurry down the stairs, peep through the windows, and are startled at what we see. The water lends a singular aspect to the submarine monsters as they go walking about on the floor of the tank, and one's memory rapidly recalls all the stories of the mysterious inhabitants of the bottom of the sea he has ever read. When the hideous unshapen objects, half human, half animal, approach the windows, making uncouth signs in the silence of their watery prison, the refraction of the water behind the circular glass suddenly developing or diminishing their forms as they approach or recede, the lady visitors scream with fright, and the gentlemen suddenly find they have seen enough of the performance. The fact is that, outside of scientific considerations, no one can imagine without seeing it, the strange effect produced on the beholder by this strange scientific experiment.

It is not worth while to describe the apparatus used for diving purposes. They are now in general use all over the world, and look much alike everywhere. The French ones, however, appear very perfect, and here are some of the prices I saw marked on those on exhibition: For a complete apparel for an ordinary diver, 1,725 francs. For diving for coral and sponges, 2,600 francs. For two divers, 3,000 francs. For two divers at high pressure, as used in the English Navy, 3,600 francs. With each apparel is included all the accessories, the air-pump, the tubes of India rubber, manometer, &c. From the number of these costumes on exhibition, one would conclude that they were coming into extended use.

In the buildings to the left the Government has placed specimens of engines for first-class screw men-of-war. Here is the whole steam system of an immense vessel—the *Friedland*—furnaces, boilers, engine and screw, occupying a space utterly bewildering to those ignorant of marine affairs. The engine appears to be treble, and occupies a space of something like thirty feet square, and like all modern French engines is very compact. The shaft is so long, so long, that we poor land-lubbers wonder why it is so long, and why it don't break or twist off. It goes away across the building, some seventy feet, and on the end is fixed the screw. And here again we land-lubbers look aghast, for how can this skeleton-like object, with only four slim, narrow wings, give such immense speed to the vessel? It puts us to thinking. We get new ideas into our head about the force of water, and we go away saying that's what the Exhibition is for, and by the time it is over we will know so much we will hardly be able to find a place for it all.

MALAKOFF.

The Disturbances in Tennessee—Meeting at Nashville.

A large meeting was held in Nashville, Tenn., on the evening of the 12th inst., in pursuance of a proclamation from the Mayor, to consider the recent disturbances in that vicinity, and adopted, among others, the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That we will in future cheerfully submit, as it has been our pride heretofore to do, to the constituted authorities of the Republic, both State and National; that we confidently rely upon the future protection of a kindly and patient National Government; and acknowledge with fervent gratitude the just and magnanimous conduct of the distinguished personages in command of this military district; and we return special thanks to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Gen. DUNCAN, at present in charge of this military post, for his just, manly and impartial exercise of the high and delicate powers confided to him, from which we have derived so much advantage and comfort in the past; and to whose future mild and impartial course we confidently look for repose, our safety and our happiness, amid the peculiar evils and embarrassments by which we have been, for some time past, so deplorably surrounded.
>
> *Resolved*, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up and transmit to the two Houses of Congress and the President of the United States a memorial setting forth, clearly and forcibly, the grievances which the people of Tennessee are now enduring and asking relief therefrom.

Addresses were made by Dr. JENNINGS, Ex-Gov. NEILL S. BROWN, Ex-Gov. FOOTE and others.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speech by Hon. George H. Pendleton, at St. Paul, Minn.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON addressed about two thousand persons at a ratification meeting in St. Paul, Minn., on the 12th inst.—the day after the Democratic State Convention. After complimenting Minnesota and the West, and its people, he asserted that there was life still in the Democratic Party. He said:

> "Within a month I have been to the far East. I have seen the brave and constant and unflinching Democrats of Massachusetts; I have seen the Democrats of Connecticut jubilant over the result of their late conflict. [Cheers.] I have seen the Democrats of New-York, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, marshaling their powers for the contest in October. I have seen the Democrats of Kentucky vigorous, unfaltering in the very midst of their fight, and everywhere, whether in the East or the South, or the great Central States, in every condition, whether enjoying the fruits of victory or gathering up their forces after the pressure of defeat, or putting on their armor for another struggle, I find it a living, vigorous, active, energetic party; and here, a thousand miles away, in the great Northwest, I find the same party, sustained by the same courage, animated by the same hope, and vitalized by the same devotion to the principles and form of government which have for seventy years permitted a development of individual liberty and collective prosperity without parallel in the history of the world. More truthfully now, perhaps, than ever before, may we say that our party is neither sectional nor local, but that in all the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the Gulf—there is not a State nor county, nor township, nor town, nor neighborhood, nor family, nor household, in which it has not an adherent and member."
>
> Continuing, he said there was "such a party as the Democratic Party in England, struggling for the right to vote. He declared that such a party existed in France, Austria and Russia, and its movements caused the rulers and tyrants in these nationalities to tremble. There is such a party in America, and it demands an acknowledgment of the equality of the States and an adherence to the Constitution. The enemies of the country have got possession of the powers of the Government, and it is their deliberate purpose to subvert it."

After arraigning the Republican Party for what he claimed to be its sins of omission and commission, he alluded to the Military Reconstruction Bills as follows:

> "This plan abolishes the State Governments. It subjects the people to mere military despotism. It gives the right of suffrage to the enfranchised negroes, and takes it away from the white man. It degrades the State Governments from their equality in the Union, and from their position as protectors of the rights of their citizens. It subverts and destroys the Constitution of the United States, and then holds out to the people the hope that if they will cheerfully acquiesce in these things, if they will not only patiently submit, but if they will with alacrity and zeal and gratitude appear to be happy to submit to them, then—unless Congress changes its mind—unless another plan shall be suggested—unless the confiscation of Mr. STEVENS shall be thought a fitting reward for superserviceable loyalty—they may be permitted to let negroes elect and administer a State Government over them, and choose members who shall be admitted to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives. And this is not all. The States thus held in military despotism, thus compelled by tyranny, as relentless as ever applied the rack or turned the screw, to change their own constitutions, are then to be used to amend the Constitution of the United States and to impose upon you in Minnesota, and you in Wisconsin, and us in Ohio, a government which we do not approve. Three-fourths of the States alone can amend the Constitution of the United States. Twenty-six States drive ten out of the Union. A majority of the twenty-six harass and oppress the ten until they consent to change their Constitution, admit negro suffrage, surrender all reserved powers, and yield implicit obedience to their will. They will then admit them to the Union and use their concurrent votes to change the Federal Constitution so as to introduce negro suffrage and Federal interference in all the States."

The present session of Congress, and the exclusion of the representatives from Kentucky, were alluded to at length, and it was declared that the whole object was to revolutionize the Government—to destroy the States. The Republicans, he said, "hate the Constitution. They hate limitations on power. They hate to comply with forms. They cling to the idea of a strong, centralized power. They want a Government so framed that it will feel the least impulse of the will of the majority, and so strong that it may instantly execute it. They prefer to confide to the absolute will of an unbridled and irresponsible majority the life and liberty and property of the citizen rather than to the care and protection of the States. They think that because they control the power of that majority now that they will wield it forever. They desire also to introduce a new political element into our system, and to hand over the absolute control of six States of the Union—the largest, wealthiest, most productive of the South, to the lately enfranchised negro. It is not a question of negro voting only. It is the absolute surrender of these States to the control and government of the negroes. It is the transfer of political power to them. It is the substitution of their ignorance and incapacity and inexperience and passions for the discipline and experience of the white man. It is the degradation of the Government to the level of these voters, and the destruction of the value and purity of the ballot by conferring it so lavishly on all sides. It is the exacerbation and embittering of the spirit of races by subverting their normal and accustomed positions and placing the intelligence and superiority of the one under the control of the numbers of the other. In one word, the whole system of reconstruction advocated by the Republican Party—the test which they set up of loyalty and intelligence—consists in the consolidation of the Government, the conferring of suffrage on the negro in all the States, and the absolute transfer to him of all the political power of six States."

He alluded to the charge that the Democracy clings to dead issues, and asserted that the Democracy struggled for the preservation of our form of government and the liberty of men. He also mentioned that the Democracy had been charged with not accepting accomplished facts, and recapitulated some of the most important historical events in European history in order to show that human beings did not know what accomplished facts were, and urged his hearers not to admit anything to be an accomplished fact unless their hearts and judgments approved of it.

The taxation question was reviewed at length, and as a parting word he said:

> "Let us stand by our Constitution which we believe to be right, and maintain our form of government which we have found to be beneficent. Let us accept no result as final which accomplishes their overthrow. Let us be unwearied in this contest, and I believe we shall save our institutions to bless our children even as they have blessed our fathers. If we fail, we shall at least have deserved well of our countrymen, and shall have done that which, like the seed after being hidden in the frost and snows, and darkness of Winter, shall bear fruit; and if this land and Government must follow the footsteps of the past, we shall be able then to comfort ourselves with the reflection that if nations, like individuals, are not destined to immortality, and if in their virtues equally as their vices, in their grandeur as in their weakness, they bear in their bosoms the seeds of mortality—nevertheless, in the passions which elevate them to greatness equally as those which hasten their decay, is to be discerned the unceasing operation of those principles at once of corruption and of resurrection which are combined in humanity, and which, universal in communities as in single men, compensate the necessary decline of nations by the vital fire which has given undecaying youth to the human race."

Fred. Douglass' Address to the Freedmen of Portsmouth.

In his address to the freedmen of Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th of July, FREDERICK DOUGLASS is reported to have said that there remained in his heart no rankling feeling of ill-will to his master; he had every good wish for his master's family, living in Maryland, and they are among his best friends. He had no doubt but that there existed the same reciprocity of feeling between the freedmen who heard his voice and their old masters. He seemed peculiarly desirous to establish, throughout his speech, the great point that humanity, justice, self-interest—everything—demand that an immutable bond of friendship must of necessity exist between the two races; their interests being mutual, their feelings of regard must not be separate; confidence and dependence must be mutual. He thought all these good things should exist, not only because of mutuality of interests now, but because of the past relation of master and servant. In sustaining the negro's right to the elective franchise, he said it was a necessary requisite, in that having the burdens of civil government cast upon them, they should have the means placed in their hands of aiding in moulding and adapting that government to their necessities. He refuted the charge that the negro race is incapable of rightly exercising the elective franchise. He acknowledged their present incapacity, but said, as one learns how to swim by swimming, the negro must learn how to vote by voting. This will cause him to see his ignorance, and seek the corrective. As slaves, to be intelligent was to be dangerous. As freemen, to be ignorant is to be dangerous.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Although the resolutions adopted by the Minnesota Democratic Convention were rather moderate in tone, the ticket nominated is composed of the rankest copperhead element. Whatever there was of treasonable malignity in the attitude of the Democratic Party during the war; whatever there was of open or covert sympathy with the rebels and dark disloyalty to the Union cause is embodied in the persons of the candidates. No soldier or War Democrat was recognized. Every nominee is a rank and venomous Copperhead."

BOSTON.

The Sherry Wine Cases—Summary of the Testimony—The Public Library.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

The investigation into the alleged sherry wine frauds, in the United States District Court, on Friday, elicited nothing of importance. A number of commission merchants were examined with reference to the usages of business in Boston, on consignments of goods from Great Britain, and the usual cost of transmitting funds from Boston to Cadiz and Malaga. A bill would be actually paid in seventy-five days from the time it starts from this city. When exchange in London is at $1 09 bankers here call it at par. When it is $1 10 the real value of a dollar in Boston is worth 99¾ cents in London. The rates of exchange of London and Cadiz, as shown by correspondents, at the time of the particular wine transactions, was marked at 46¾ and 47½ pence for the dollar; and between Boston and Malaga a merchant of the latter place loses in receiving his remittances from two to three per cent.

The most important testimony given, however, was that of JOHN MARSHALL, formerly a book-keeper and sub-agent for several wine merchants in London, England. Among others he had been in the employ of ROCK, FENWICK & ROCK, the largest wine and spirit house in England. The stock of wine which that firm imported annually amounted to seven hundred and seven thousand gallons. In the firm he shipped orders and noted them. In another capacity, that of a wine-taster in the Custom-house, he was employed ten years. The firm of ROCK, FENWICK & ROCK annually purchase about 1,200,000 gallons of sherry wines, which are purchased of various firms in Cadiz. He was aware of the fact that this firm had brought sherries free on board at Cadiz; they took all the risks of transportation, and paid all the duties.

In regard to certain sherry wines in the Boston Custom-house, witness said he had tasted them, and that some of the samples he judged contained about forty per cent. of spirit. He had known of purchases of wines similar to those seized, in London, free on ship in Cadiz. The Cadiz agents in London brought their wines free on board, but if they paid cash they were allowed discount at three per cent. Witness also testified that he had known sherry which was brought free on board in Cadiz to be sold in London at 92½ cents per imperial gallon, and about 74 cents the American gallon.

In the Court to-day the examination of Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, an expert, was continued in relation to the shipments of wine from Cadiz, and in regard to the prices of wines at Cadiz, Malaga and other ports. Twenty pounds a butt is the lowest he had known sherry wine to be sold in London during the past two years; five years ago it could be bought for for £18, free on board at Cadiz, or at the rate of about 68 cents per gallon, American measure. There are no other charges than interest to be deducted before the wine reaches London. He had not known this wine to be sold, during the five years just preceding the time he left England, for less than £18 a butt. The sherry referred to was not as good a wine as that he had tasted in the Custom-house in Boston. The "S. S." wine has more vinous properties than sherry; it is heavier. He had known the Alberti "S. S." wine sold free on shipboard in Cadiz for £27 per butt in 1865. While in England, witness had a thorough knowledge of the prices of wines, and he knew the prices wines were bought for free on board in Cadiz; merchants informed him. Witness here detailed the prices imported by FENWICK & CO.; the sherries, by GONZALES & DUBOS, DUFF GORDON, MCKENZIE, HILL & UNDERWOOD, and others. FENWICK & CO. bought wines marked "S." and "S. S." for $100 and $120 per butt. The low-priced wines of GONZALES & DUBOS were cheap sherries, and the same kind of wine as that he had tasted at the Custom-house here. The sherries of DUFF GORDON were similar to those he had tasted here; and the cheapest sherries of MCKENZIE were substantially similar to those he had tasted here. They are marked with a "C" and a balance, and were sold at $120 a butt of 110 imperial gallons. Witness judged these wines to contain about thirty-seven per cent. of alcohol. He valued the wines he had tasted at the Custom-house at $110 per butt, free on board at Cadiz, which would equal 80½ cents, gold, for an American gallon; and deducting the interest, it would be about 78½ cents in gold, calculating at forty gallons a quarter cask.

On the cross-examination witness said that he arrived here on the 29th of June to be a witness in this case; he had never before seen Crown sherries; examined them on the 6th of July; was never in Cadiz; was not aware that the Spanish firm at Cadiz had agents in London; when in the business he sold wines in bond; before coming to this country to give his opinion in this case he obtained prices current in London for the Government; was in the wine cases in San Francisco and in New-York; was not a Government detective, but got the prices for his own use; had a salary; there are no sherry wines in England at $100 a butt free on board at Cadiz; if there are wines at $60 or $50 a butt, it is nothing but vinegar; sound wines cannot be bought at that price; sherries have increased in price in London during the past two years about $10 a butt; he had tasted wines for years, but declined to taste wine before a jury. Never saw Mr. FARWELL, informer, in San Francisco, but saw him in New-York; GIBBS asked him to go to California. In a year wine ought to gain 5 per cent., and in two years 10 per cent. Crown sherry is a good wine, and it has about 40 per cent. spirit in it; do not know anything about its manufacture nor the cost of making it in Cadiz. Had none of the English sherries to compare with the sherries he tasted at the Custom-house here.

The next witness for the Government was FRANCIS BLAKE, connected with the Boston Custom-house during the past six years. His testimony was mainly devoted to being present with Mr. MARSHALL when the seized wines were tested at the Custom-house.

With this witness the Government rested its case.

The defence was opened by Mr. WELCH. In addressing the jury he called its attention to the fact that they were not trying the value of Crown sherries in Boston, but in Cadiz. Referring to the charge contained in the information, he remarked that it was a serious one, because it partook of the accusation of perjury, which was criminal in the highest degree. The two counts in the information charge that the wine had not been invoiced high enough. The points to be established by the Government were: 1. That LA CARE and ECHECOPER falsely invoiced these wines. 2. That there was an entry made in Boston by that false invoice. 3. That the entry was made knowingly, as one count alleges, and as the other count alleges with intent to defraud the Government. Mr. CLARK, as well as the Cadiz firm, is charged with fraud. The two points to be decided in this case are the value of the wines in Cadiz and the alleged quality acknowledged, not the character of Mr. CLARK and Mr. BARNARD, for it is impossible to suppose that the former gentleman could not have known that the invoice was fraudulent after long investigation and making his entry deliberately. Throughout this period these gentlemen, of well-known business ability, have devoted their time to affixing a high price, a fancy price, for those wines. While this was going on, and until the 30th of March, 1865, Mr. CLARK's books were seized. Mr. WELCH then referred to an act of Congress which he said had been passed in a surreptitious manner for the purpose of affording informers an opportunity to annoy wine merchants and make money out of them. After reflecting somewhat severely on the law, he said that when the time arrived for informers to put the screws to merchants, a compromise was generally proposed by the payment of a stipulated sum of money, but in the case of Mr. CLARK this procedur did not work. That gentleman, conscious that he was innocent of defrauding the Government, made up his mind to go into court and contest the matter. His goods were seized. But now the Government does not presume to prove the worth of the wines in question at Cadiz, but has recourse to what is called an "expert," who swears that these Crown sherries are similar to wines which were imported into London at a higher price free on board at Cadiz.

Mr. WELCH contended that the Government had failed to offer any evidence showing fraud on the part of the claimant, and what it cost to manufacture these wines.

The first witness for the defence, Mr. FRANCIS BLAKE, then took the stand. He testified that he was an appraiser, and had been acquainted with wines for a number of years, having been a dealer in and a tester of wines; that a person who could carry the taste of wine for six months must be a remarkable man. After answering other questions in relation to the ability of persons to remember the taste of wines, the Court adjourned until Monday.

A THREATENED DISASTER.

The attempt to open the reading-room of the Public Library on Sundays is creating considerable feeling among those of our citizens who are tenacious of the observance of the commandment which says, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Clergymen hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought of "transforming the Library on Sundays into a tobacco saloon." The movement was originally started by the "liberal Christianity" portion of our citizens. It is urged in support of the measure that the opening of the reading-room would conduce to the morals of that class of our young men and women who never attend church, and whose avocations deny them the opportunity to avail themselves of the privileges of the Library on week-days. The discussion of this question commenced as far back as 1859, and the reasons presented for its opening are based upon those which acknowledge the convenience of the horse car, the open doors of the several merchants' reading-rooms, and those of the Athenæum Library, and the Union, Temple and Somerset Club-rooms. The first public hearing on the subject took place yesterday, and many sharp things were said by the remonstrants to the petition at the action of the Common Council, which, a few weeks since, reported favorably. Several gentlemen took occasion to wield sledge-hammer blows at liberal Christianity in general and the followers of THEODORE PARKER in particular, for be it known that the Chairman of the Committee on the subject is an ardent admirer of the theories of that man who was so generous while in the flesh. One speaker declared that if the reading-room was opened it would be the entering wedge for making Boston what New-Orleans now is, and that the Puritan Sabbath would be supplanted by the experience of revolutionary France in 1792-5, and their present religion; and that instead of men and women dying in the true Christain faith they would be like MIRABEAU, who desired to be crowned with flowers and intoxicated by their perfume. Most people, however, think the remonstrants too radical in their opposition to the measure. The petitioners have faith in the solidity of Puritan principles, and laugh at the idea of the simple opening of the reading-room as a power which will, at one fell swoop, wash away the barriers of morality erected by the fathers. The friends of the measure expected this opposition, but they are determined to pound away until the reading-room is opened by the city anthorities.

VIGIL.

Summary of the Testimony for the Defence in the Sherry Wine Cases.

BOSTON, Monday, July 15, 1867.

The hearing in the sherry wine cases was continued in the United States District Court to-day. The second witness called for the defence was Mr. FRANCIS RICHARDS, of the firm of RICHARDS & SONS, Washington-street. His testimony referred mainly to the tasting and comparing of wines. Among other things he said that he always tasted of the different kinds of wines when comparing them, and he would not depend upon the judgment of any person in making purchases and comparisons who tasted of one kind of wine at one time, and another kind at another time. He did not think it possible to make a fair comparison of wines in tasting of several kinds at the same time.

The next witness was BARRY COREY, of the firm of J. D. & M. WILLIAMS, wine dealers. He had been in the business about thirty years, and for some years had tasted more of sherry than other wines. As a wine-taster he said that the grade of wines could be arrived at by the taste, but he did not think he could compare the value of any wines by tasting unless they were side by side, and tasted at the same time. Among the trade the Crown wines were not considered as sherry.

THOMAS B. WILLIAMS said that in comparing wines he generally tasted them at the same time, and did not think that constant tasting impaired the sense of taste. It was easier to compare fine than heavy wines.

Mr. RICHARD M. BARKER, of the firm of H. ATKINS & Co., and CHARLES F. KINSLEY, formerly in the sugar and liquor department of the Custom-house, were also examined in reference to the manner of testing wines and comparing them. Their testimony was similar to that of the preceding witness. The latter witness said he had often tasted sherry wines and found them to be of the lowest grades of any wines they had in the Custom-house. In regard to their valuation, he said that in 1853 the invoice was at $9 upon a quarter cask; in 1855 it was raised by Mr. CLARK to $12, and then to $15. In tasting the wines he thought it impossible for a person to compare a wine which he drank to-day with another wine which he drank nine months ago; no man, he thought, would wish to risk his reputation on determining the similarity of wines by tasting them—at periods wide apart. At the time Mr. CLARK raised the invoice on the wines, he was quite particular to furnish the Inspector with information concerning them, based on his letters and correspondence. The cross-examination of Mr. KINSLEY elicited nothing of importance.

Other witnesses were examined concerning the tasting of wines, and their testimony corresponded with that of the previous witnesses. A clerk in the house of LA CLARE & ESHECOPAR, in Cadiz, Mr. PETER SCOURRA, was examined at length in reference to the manner of doing business by that firm. He had acted both as corresponding and confidential clerk for a number of years, and had come to this country to attend these cases. After having heard of the seizure of the papers in the hands of Mr. CLARK and Mr. BARNARD, he left for the United States in the early part of 1866. Speaking of the Crown sherries, he said that the material employed in the manufacture of these wines was recorded in a book kept for the purpose; and that they were sent almost exclusively to this country. The cost of shipping the wine was generally estimated. In 1865 the estimated cost was $14 per quarter cask, not including profit. The firm at Cadiz generally calculated to clear about 15 per cent., which would make the cost of each quarter cask about $16. There was no sale for the crown wines in Spain, and he knew of no other firm in Cadiz that made such wines. The wines are sold by agents, and he knew of but a single application for sherry wines to his house, and that was by Mr. FARWELL, who asked for a finer wine than that shown him. Upon application by letter a small quantity of Crown sherry was shipped to Montreal for $16 50. The profits of the Cadiz house in all American business averaged about 24 per cent., the profit being more in Boston than in New-York. The manner of realizing this profit was explained by witness.

THOMAS G. RICE, an appraiser in the Custom-house, was next examined concerning the invoice of CLARK's wines. He said the Crown wines had been through his department; that he verified the invoice, and having confidence in Mr. CLARK, he did not wish to examine his books, which had been offered him. According to Collector GOODRICH's instructions, witness was to ascertain if there had been fraud committed. The first invoice was found all right, but about that time he saw a letter from the Spanish firm, which suggested to him the correct valuation of the wine; and he had not changed his views in that respect since; he had taken especial pains to ascertain the correctess of the invoice.

The testimony of the next witness, JOSEPH BENSUSAN, a clerk in the employ of LA CLARE & Co., was mainly devoted to detailing the mode of manufacturing the wines, and showing that no fraud was intended by the firm.

The evidence of the defence thus far has a tendency to weaken the testimony of Mr. MARSHAL, who was examined by the Government as an "expert."

VIGIL.

Statistics of Harvard College.

The catalogue of Harvard College for 1866-7 shows 504 professional students and resident graduates, and 401 undergraduates, making a total of 905. The resident graduates number 7, and the professional students are thus divided: Divinity students, 21; law students, 115; scientific students, 58; medical students, 303. The undergraduates are thus divided: Seniors, 94; Juniors, 76; Sophomores, 112; Freshmen, 119.

There were 178 applicants for admission to the regular college course during the past week, of whom 150 were admitted into the Freshman class, 11 into the Sophomore, and one into the Senior; 16 were rejected.

At the Commencement two gentlemen will be graduated from the Divinity School; nine from the Scientific School, with the degree of S. B.; 87 from the Medical School, with the degree of M. D.; 73 from the Law School, with the degree of LL. B.; and 94 from the College, with the degree of A. B.

Fifty-four of the graduates from the Medical School received their degree at the Medical Commencement last March. Some fifty graduates will receive the degree of A. M. in course—a larger number than ever before.

Management of the Canals—Card from Commissioner Alberger.

In a note to the Albany *Evening Journal* of the 15th inst. Commissioner ALBERGER says:

If the corruption existing in the management of the canals of this State is universal and wide-spread, as has been alleged, ought not it to result in an enormous increase of charges in support of the canals, and does it not seem a complete answer when, upon the question of repairs, they have been found to decrease rather than increase?

Specific charges made against the Board of Canal Commissioners, Contracting Board or Canal Board, I have no doubt will be promptly answered; but a statement "that awards have been made to favorite contractors, who were the highest instead of the lowest responsible bidders," is not a specific charge, and will not meet a specific answer. The misfortune has been that general charges of corruption and mismanagement have been taken as proof as strong as confirmation of holy writ, and have fastened an odium, not only upon the State officers and their subordinates, but upon the canals of the State, and many, no doubt, have wondered why there has been no answer, no effort to remove this odium. Who should answer general allegations, which may have no bearing upon themselves? But make your specific charge, and if officials then refuse or remain silent, the public may believe they are culpable, but should not until then. Respectfully,

F. A. ALBERGER.

BUFFALO, July 12, 1867.

The Harvest of 1867—Large Yields of Nearly all Crops Expected.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 13.

It is now an ascertained fact that the crop of wheat which has been gathered and is now gathering in the United States is generally the largest and best which has ever been raised in this country. The cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco crops give promise of a larger yield than has been known since 1860, while the corn gives an assurance that it will exceed in amount that of any previous yield. There is no material blessing equaling in value this general success of all kinds of agricultural products. Its benefits are direct and reach every human being in the land.

The breadth of wheat sown this year in all parts of the country is greatly in excess of any previous year, and the crop has reached a successful harvesting more free from casualties of all kinds than has ever been known. The wheat, both Winter and Spring, will be not only abundant, but of a superior quality. This will be cheering news to consumers, and will lighten the hearts of thousands to whom bread has of late been almost a luxury. The fruit crop of every kind will be a large and fine one. We have already enjoyed the smaller fruits, which have been both plenty and of a good quality, while the apple and peach crops promise a like abundance.

The aggregate value of the general crop of the United States may be estimated by thaking that of 1860 as a standard of an average yield. In that year the yield of the leading articles was as follows:

Cotton	2,154,820,800	pounds.
Wheat	173,104,924	bushels.
Corn	838,792,740	bushels.
Rye	21,101,380	bushels.
Oats	172,643,185	bushels.
Barley	15,825,898	bushels.
Buckwheat	17,571,818	bushels.
Potatoes	111,148,867	bushels.
Butter	459,681,372	pounds.
Cheese	103,663,927	pounds.
Rice	187,167,032	pounds.
Tobacco	434,209,464	pounds.
Cane Sugar	230,982,000	pounds.
Hay	18,838,642	tons.

It is true that in some portions of the Mississippi Valley the cotton and sugar plantations have suffered seriously from the overflow of the rivers; but, notwithstanding this fact, the general crop in those articles will be at least equal to that of 1860. All over the Southern States there has been this year an unusual great attention paid to the growth of cereals, and this fact will not only relieve the districts which have been distressed by the want of food, but will indicate to those people the value and importance of applying the hand of productive industry to the whole soil, in a variety of crops, instead of hazarding all things upon the success of a single product.

These figures show the extent of the crop of 1860. That was seven years ago, since which time the breadth of land devoted to agricultural products has been vastly increased in all parts of the North. The prices of all these products have advanced somewhat. An estimate of the value of the crop of 1867 may be reached by adding to the amount produced in 1860, (except of cotton and sugar,) forty per cent., and computing the increased quantity by the ruling prices.

The vast sum produced by this calculation is so much actual wealth added to the national capital; it is a contribution by nature to the industry of the people; it is the product of the labor of the agriculturist. It will do much to relieve the finances of the country, and will relieve the money market. It will be of special value to the people of the South. They have had little or no money since the war; they have not been able to employ the labor they wanted because they had not the money to pay for it. An abundant crop will place money in their hands, with which they can recruit their stock and employ good labor at the wages of good laborers. Labor being paid for according to its value, the conditions and industrial habits of the freedmen will be directly benefited.

Between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, this vast volume of actual wealth will be added to the national capital; it represents so much gold, but is more indispensable than gold.

The abundance of the crop in the articles we have mentioned, contributes also to a like increase in countless other articles. The grass crop of this year, which, perhaps, will surpass any of its predecessors, indicates an increase of pasturage, and consequently of fat beeves and other live stock. The corn crop points to an immense addition to the number of hogs to be slaughtered. The products of the garden show the general bounty of nature, and from countless sources will be added the contributions from the crop of 1867 to the aggregate wealth of the country.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* has the following remarks on the cotton crop prospects of Texas: "The story has already gone abroad throughout the length and breadth of the country, that the cotton worm was already ravaging and destroying the cotton fields of Texas. We have said nothing about it before, because we did not believe a word of it, and are now confirmed in our previous opinion from learning that the worm complained of was nothing more than the 'grass worm,' or 'web worm,' which was brought into existence by the late excessive rains. The dry and warm weather of the last few weeks has effectually killed off this harmless worm, and has, as we believe, settled the question of the cotton worm proper. Nothing but excessive rains in the future will send the cotton worm."

The Commissioners of Immigration of Kansas have published a card in which they say: "Our State is now in the midst of a late but abundant wheat harvest; in a week we will be harvesting an oats crop, twice as large as any we have heretofore raised, and there is every prospect of the largest yield of corn ever grown in Kansas. *The grasshoppers may be fairly said to have left the State.* They may perhaps linger in a few localities, but in harmless quantities. Their ravages this season were confined to a few sandy portions of the State, and were limited to garden vegetables. The gardens injured have been replanted, and are doing well."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that there has been no very material change on the whole in the wages paid mechanics, &c., in that city since the close of last year. In a few instances rates have been advanced 25c.@50c. per day, while in others a reduction of the same figures has taken place. The price of produce, too, has not changed essentially, and on a general average rates are about the same. The asking figures for rents are about the same, but there is no doubt that leases can be obtained at a reduction of 20@25 per cent.

A Chicago butcher, who went home drunk, struck his wife, whereupon she seized a pitchfork and ran after him. He attempted to run away, but she soon overtook him and thrust the pitchfork into his neck, inflicting a wound from which the blood flowed freely. The arrival of neighbors ended the affray at this juncture.

New-Orleans papers say that notwithstanding the prevalence of rain in all the regions round about New-Orleans, yet a portion of Livingston Parish, La., has not had the benefit of a shower for more than a month, and that the crops are suffering for lack of moisture.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
1—Roltermel et al. vs. Seltzer.
7—Manning et al. vs. Solis.
30½—Mangam vs. Heagerty.

Nos.
38—Jones et al. vs. Whitney et al.
45—Pipin vs. Lachenmeyer.
66—Hyde et al. vs. Cox et al.

The call commences at No. 78—Kuhn vs. Kentucky Bourbon, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.
135—Frank vs. Isaac.
13—Campbell vs. Little.
30—Ferris vs. Black.
128—Carrington vs. Stephens.
96—McGovern vs. Repplier.
98—Wakeman vs. Sheldon.
145—Sampson vs. Wheeler.
47—Burnham vs. Ten Eyck.
—Nolan vs. Burk.
134—Schilling vs. Elston.
152—Fugelsang vs. Newman.

Nos.
108—Haynes vs. Boardman.
165—Hulbert vs. The Delaware, Lac. and W. Railroad Company.
166—Muller vs. Holden.
—Wightman vs. Green.
167—Wilkinson vs. Bertram.
168—Bressler vs. Dodd.
169—Ballou vs. Gillett.
170—Carvalho vs. Skehan.
171—Powell vs. Philes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 16.

Before Justice Clerke.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS TO COMPEL THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY TO EXHIBIT THEIR BOOKS.

The People on the relation of Edward Parker vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company.—The relator, Parker, obtained an order to show cause why the officers of this Company should not be compelled, by a *mandamus* issued out of the Supreme Court, to exhibit the books of the Company to him. The motion came on for argument yesterday. Mr. Parker's motion is based on affidavits which set forth that he is a stockholder in this ice Company; that prior to January last the capital stock of that institution was $900,000; that during that month some of the officers and stockholders got together and passed a resolution whereby the capital was increased by $1,100,000, making the aggregate capital $2,000,000; that about the 10th of May the relator wrote a letter to the Secretary, asking that leave might be granted him to examine the minute book, stock book, &c., of the Company, and to this letter no answer whatever was made; on the contrary, the relator says he was given to understand that his inquiries were regarded as impertinent and vexatious. This letter in which he asked to be allowed to inspect the books he says, was not written until he had made several personal applications for the same purpose, and without success. Counsel for the relator read the sixth clause of the by-laws of the Company, which provides that any stockholder may be allowed to examine the Company's books at all proper times. He also read the affidavit of one Bassett, who was sent four times by the relator, in the month of June last, to the Company's office for the purpose of obtaining an answer to the aforesaid letter.

Judge Clerke—Where do you find the authority which would justify the Court in interfering by a *mandamus*, granted on a simple motion made against a private corporation.

Counsel for the Company—It can't be done, if your Honor please; the authorities are all the other way.

Judge Clerke—I know that according to the English authorities it is well settled that a *mandamus* will not lie in such cases.

Counsel for the relator cited some authorities, showing that in a case like this a motion for a *mandamus* is the appropriate proceeding, and, among others, the recent case of The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, decided by Judge Sutherland, of this district, was referred to.

Counsel for the Company said they had three objections to the motion. First, the *mandamus* which is prayed for does not describe any one by name, but simply refers to the persons by their respective titles of office. Second, this is not the proper remedy; they have another and they should pursue it. The Court will never grant this kind of relief when there is another and more appropriate remedy provided by statute. On this point he cited numerous authorities, some of them as far back as the time of Wendell. The third objection is that the relator has no standing in Court on the merits. To show this he read affidavits of Mr. Barmore, the President of the Company, Mr. Jackson, the Secretary, and others, for the purpose of showing that the application was not made in good faith, but was simply a vexatious proceeding. It is true, said counsel, that the Company did by virtue of a resolution, duly passed last Winter, issue an additional amount of stock to the extent of $1,100,000. But the stock-books were opened after a public notice; there was no underhanded work about it; the stock was subscribed, all of it before the end of February, and all distributed before the end of March. The relator did not wake up to the importance of vexing the Company until the forepart of May. Counsel continued at some length to argue that this application was not made in good faith, but for the purpose of annoying the Company. If, said counsel, Parker had wished to subscribe for the new stock, he could have done so at any time before it was all taken. His rights and his opportunities were the same as those of others.

At the conclusion of the argument the papers were handed to the Judge, who reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BOND CASE.

Three parties, named respectively Nicholas Lawson, Wm. Salem and Adolphus Asher, were arrested and taken before Commissioner Osborne on the 9th inst., upon the complaint of the Internal Revenue Board, which charges them with conspiring to procure the execution of a fraudulent deed for the purpose of drawing certain spirits from bond. Yesterday an examination in the case was commenced, when three witnesses testified for the Government.

Cornelius Stagg, a Special Agent for the Treasury Department, testified that he had investigated the matter and had discovered that the accused, on the 6th inst., procured the removal of 119 barrels of whisky from the bonded warehouse of the Thirty-second Collection District, ostensibly for the purpose of rectification, and that their purpose was accomplished by means of two forged and fraudulent bonds which they furnished to the Collector.

Thomas McCann, one of the pretended signers of the bonds, swore that the signature upon the paper, purporting to be his, is a forgery.

Another witness, whose name is for the present withheld for prudential reasons, made oath that Lawson revealed the plot to him and offered him $1 50 per barrel if he would lend his name as owner of the whisky. This he promised to do, but meanwhile informed the proper authorities, who allowed the matter to be consummated and then arrested the alleged guilty parties.

The examination will be continued on Thursday morning.

DECISIONS.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kip vs. Knapp; attachment vacated conditionally. See memorandum. In the matter of the petition of Gertrude A. Dey, application denied. Friedland vs. McKillop; stay allowed. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.

By Judge Jones.

Sarah F. Hogel vs. The Guardian Life Insurance Company; motion for reference granted. Constantine Rosswog; order granted. In the matter of John O'Brien; writ dismissed. George S. St. John vs. John G. Amber; motion for injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved without costs. Edward Benfarmn vs. Jacob Silver; motion granted. Adam S. Cameron vs. Philip Krug; motion granted. In the matter of James L'Hommedieu; order directing Sheriff to bring prisoner before the Court. Jacobs vs. Manier; motion granted.

By Judge Barbour.

Wm. B. Duncan et al. vs. Jacob Berlin et al.; complaint dismissed with costs. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers. The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Emanuel S. Bamberger; order signed. Archibald Quail vs. Edward Bradley; order signed.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

William Fettrich vs. Richard Totten; case settled and papers in Clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

Caroline Hannan vs. Jane Reid; motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

There were 46 cases for trial at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, 19 being charges of petty larceny, 22 of assault and battery, 1 for violation of the Health Law, 1 for misdemeanour, 1 for indecent exposure, and 2 for cruelty to animals.

PABULUM FOR PABLO.

Pablo Rodriguez, a Spaniard, and as his Counsel explained, a stranger among us unaccustomed to the country and its crude ideas of good behaviour, was charged by Mr. James S. Carpenter with indecently exposing his person. Pablo, it appeared, was a boarder in Thirteenth-street, where he occupied a rear chamber overlooking the rear of the premises occupied by the complainant in Twelfth-street. The complainant described the conduct of Pablo in his bedroom as seen from the window opposite. He had frequently disported himself in the most gossamer kind of dress at the window of his room, and was accustomed to attract lady spectators by whistling and to preserve their attention by after eccentricities which are better left undescribed. Several ladies who had seen the primitive Pablo from time to time, and who had blushed very much, no doubt, at the oddity of his behavior, testified as to his conduct. The prisoner during the examination seemed to enjoy the proceedings very much, and appeared to agree with his counsel that being a stranger he might be permitted the indulgence of his little fandango solos without interruption. The Court thought differently, and sent Pablo for six months to the Penitentiary, where in the seclusion of that suburban retreat he will have opportunity to indulge in a morning exercise more reconcilable to the customs of the country.

PERILS OF A PLAIN GOLD RING.

Sarah Kelly, a very respectable-looking young woman, and very much frightened-looking, was charged by a jeweler named Peter P. Gossalen with stealing from his counter at his store, No. 415 Sixth-avenue, a plain gold ring, value $2. Sarah, he swore, called at his store to have her ear-ring mended. She had been at his store before; after talking about her ear-ring she asked to see some plain gold rings; he showed her a case containing forty-nine, and saw her extract one of the number and secrete it under her glove; not finding a ring to suit her, she was about to leave, when he charged her with the theft, telling her a number of times, "to put that ring back there;" she ran off, and he followed and had her arrested; he found no ring upon her, nor did he search for the ring when he arrested her. Several respectable ladies for whom the prisoner worked for many years, testified to her good character as an honest, hardworking girl. The Court, owing to the positive evidence of Mr. Gossalen, and the fact that she ran away, (which she accounted for by her nervous fright at the charge,) found her guilty, and remanded her for sentence.

A PERFORMING STAG.

Edward Stagg, a very muscular, loud-talking person in seedy black drapery, charged Michael Crowley and Daniel Reardon with assaulting him on the 28th Janury last. The complainant stated that the prisoners were old acquaintances of his and relatives of each other. On the day in question he had been talking about his boy in the hall-way, and said that unless it was for theft or something of that kind he had money enough to get him off in case he did anything. Whereupon Reardon, who was within hearing, said, "To h—l with the man that boasts about his money; to h—l with the man that starved his wife and boasts about his money." He said something (of course he did) in reply to this and, as he alleges, was immediately assaulted by Reardon, and afterward by Crowley, who came up. Crowley held his arms while Reardon "walked into him." Several witnesses were called who proved that the complainant was bellicose in the extreme, spoiling for a fight about once a week. One of them swore that he, on on this occasion, followed up Reardon and promised to forgive him the first attack if he would only fight it out. The prisoners were discharged.

A FREE LUNCH.

William Dunlap was charged by Cornelius Broderick with attempting to defraud Lawrence B. Kerr, of the Putnam House, of 15 cents, under the following circumstances: Mr. Kerr has a restaurant well known to travelers by the New-Haven Railroad, and situated near the depot in Fourth-avenue. Dunlap, among others working in the adjoining stables, went there frequently for his lunch. On the day named in the complaint he went in and was served with 35 cents' worth, for which amount he received a check, as is customary. When he reached the cashier's table he presented a check for 20 cents, and no doubt would have escaped with a lunch at a reasonable price, but for a little regulation of the establishment of which he was either innocent or had overlooked. It appears the checks of each day have a peculiar color. The one he presented was a yellow one. It was not the yellow day, but the rose-colored one, for everybody but him. The cashier's suspicion was aroused, and Mr. Broderick, the officer of the establishment and the prosecutor, was called. He searched Dunlap and found the blushing ticket which he ought to have presented in his pocket, and with it another of another color. It was evident that Dunlap had succeeded in having a free lunch on previous occasions. There was no evidence to show that he was getting up a collection of checks to bore his friends with, as our juvenile acquaintances do theirs with their rows of unclean stamps. He was unfortunate in his choice of color. He threw himself upon the yellow, and lost. The Court asked him for $25, which somebody paid for him.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Thomas Nailor was charged with cruelty in driving a horse with diseased hoof and lame. The Surgeon testified that he instructed the defendant to give his horse light exercise, as he was recovering from a bad attack, upon which the Court ordered the prisoner's discharge.

Andrew McPhillips was fined $10 for driving a lame horse to which a cart was attached. The defendant was peddling clams.

The other cases tried were of little interest except to those immediately concerned and to the lawyers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 16, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116½	400	Central Coal Co.	49
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C End.	108	200	Quicksilver	34¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109¾	50	Mariposa	10¾
80,000	do.	109	400	do	10½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	109	100	At. Mail	111¼
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109½	200	do.	111
10,000	do.	109	200	Boston W. P.	22¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	108	100	do. b30	23
4,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102	300	Pacific Mail	144
27,000	do.	102⅛	8	do.	144½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	102½	200	do. 2d call	144½
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New issue.	108	100	do. b60	145
58,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	107⅛	200	N. Y. Central	106⅛
700	do. Small	107⅛	150	do.	106⅛
1,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	92½	900	do.	106⅜
1,000	do.	92¾	100	Erie Railroad	72⅛
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	70⅛	300	do.	72⅛
1,000	do.	70	200	do. s30	72¼
5,000	do. 2d call	70¼	500	Hud. Riv. R.	110½
30,000	Tenn. 6s. New.	68	200	do.	110⅝
10,000	do. b30	67⅞	400	Reading R.	104¾
9,000	Virginia 6s. x-c	53	400	do. s60	104⅝
1,000	do.	52½	200	do.	104⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s, new.	51	100	Mich. Cen.	110¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	59	800	M. S. & N. I.	80½
15,000	Missouri 6s	103½	50	do.	80¾
15,000	do.	103	100	do.	80⅝
5,000	do.	102½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	92¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅞	100	Ill. Central R.	124¼
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	10	Chi. & N. W.	46¾
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	103	50	do.	46½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	1400	do.	46¾
3,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	82½	600	do.	46⅛
50	Bk. of Com.	116½	200	do. 2d call	46⅛
20	Ocean Bank	101	300	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	70⅛
15	Am. Ex. Bank	118	300	do.	70¼
47	Fourth N. Bank	105½	400	do.	70⅛
62	Merchants' Bank	116	200	do.	70½
30	Manuf. Mer. Bank	100	500	do.	70¼
20	Metropolitan B'k	128	100	do. 2d call	70
7	St. Nicholas Bank	110	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
225	Wells & F. Ex.	65	600	do.	120½
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	70¼	400	Chic. & R. I.	98½
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	39½	200	do. s60	98
400	West. U. Tel.	47¾	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	47
200	do.	47½	20	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63
200	do. b30	48	200	do.	64
100	do. b30	47⅝	5	Chi., B. & Q.	146
300	do. s3	47¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	50
100	do. 2d call	47½	200	do.	50¼
			100	Tol., W. & W. Pr b10	70⅜
			200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	102½
			100	do. s30	102¼
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	114
			100	Chi. & Alton R.	114
			20	N. J. Cen. R.	122
			100	Chi. & G. E. R.	10

SECOND BOARD.

5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109	100	West. U. Tel.	47⅜
45,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102	10	N. Y. & N. H. R.	118
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Series	107⅛	20	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	104
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	100½	800	N. Y. Cen.	106⅝
15,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	70	200	do.	106⅝
1,000	do.	69½	200	Erie R.	72
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new	67	15	do.	72¼
2,000	do.	66½	200	Hud. Riv. R.	110½
10,000	do.	66	100	M. S. & N. I.	80½
23,000	Missouri 6s	103	19	Ill. Cen. R.	123½
5,000	do.	103½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	93
50,000	do. s30	103	200	Chi. & N. W.	46¼
25,000	do. b60	103½	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	69⅞
100	Ninth Nat. Bank	105	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	65	100	Chi. & R. I.	98⅜
15	Adams Ex. Co.	69¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	46½
300	Mar. Min. Pr. b10	24	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅜
200	At. Mail	111	200	Tol., W. & W.	49¾
100	Canton Co.	48⅝	500	P., F. W. & C.	102⅝
100	do	48⅜	300	do.	102½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	39½	100	Alt. & T. H.	52
			6	Chic. B. & Q. R.	146

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	Pacific Mail	144	200	M. So. & N. I.	80¾
100	West. U. Tel. c	47¾	100	do. b15	80⅝
100	do. b15	47⅞	200	do. b3	80¾
400	N. Y. Cen.	106⅛	300	do. c	80⅝
1800	Erie R.	71¾	200	do.	80⅝
400	do. c	71⅞	400	Chi. & N. W.	46
100	do. b10	71⅞	300	do. c	45⅞
1300	do.	71⅞	200	do. b3	46
500	do. c	71⅝	500	do.	45⅞
600	do. b3	71⅞	200	do. b3	45⅞
800	Reading R.	104¾	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	98
600	do. s10	104½	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69½
200	do.	104⅝	500	do.	69⅝
200	do.	104⅝	200	do. c	69⅝
100	do. b30	104⅝	200	do. b10	69⅝
200	Mil. & St. Paul	47	200	P., F. W. & C.	102¼
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64½	100	do. s10	102⅜
300	do.	64	100	do. c	102⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110	200	Cen. Coal	49½
200	Clev. & Pitts.	92¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	48¾	600	M. S. & N. I.	80¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	34¾	100	do. c	80½
600	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	144	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾
100	Atlantic Mail	111¼	800	do.	92⅝
600	West. U. Tel.	47¼	200	do. b10	92¾
200	do. b30	47⅜	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	106⅛	300	do. b3	98¼
200	do. b3	106⅛	200	do. s15	98⅛
1200	Erie R.	71⅞	1400	Chic. & N. W.	46
400	do. b3	71⅞	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	69¾
500	do. c	71⅜	1500	do.	69⅞
400	do. b3	71¾	800	do.	70
300	do. s3	71⅝	500	do. s30	69⅞
200	do. b10	71½	400	do. b3	70
200	Hud. Riv. R.	110⅜	300	do. b10	70
600	Reading R.	104½	100	Butler Coal	15

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅜	200	M. & St. P.	47⅛
100	Canton Co.	48⅛	200	M. & St. P. Pf.	63⅛
100	Quick. Min.	34¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅛
100	do.	34⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. b10	93
200	N. Y. Cen.	106⅜	200	C., R. I. & P.	98⅛
100	do.	106⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. b3	46
600	Erie R.	71⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70
100	Hud. Riv. R. s30	110⅜	300	do.	70⅛
100	do.	110¾	200	do. b3	70⅝
400	Reading R. b10	104½			

TUESDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Gold Room was advanced to-day to 140⅝@½ ⅌ cent., and left off in the afternoon at 140⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The speculators for the rise use, with some effect, the large export demand, in the absence of Commercial bills, and also take advantage of the absence of the Treasury as a seller. The Assistant Treasurer, Mr. VAN DYCK, has been out of town for the last ten days, and no instructions are given, from Washington, in his absence, for the sale of Gold. The calculation made in the Gold Room is that about four millions will be exported this week, beginning with the steamers of Wednesday and Thursday. The standard drawers of Exchange have advanced their rate on London to 110¼ ⅌ cent., so as to make their profit on the shipment of Gold, if no other medium of exchange should offer.

The supply of Money to the Brokers is growing easier, and the great dealers in the Public Funds to-day had large balances left with them, on call, at 4 ⅌ cent. On other approved Stock Collateral the rates are 5@6 ⅌ cent., the inside figure being about the rule of the Street. The holders of the Compound Interest Notes of July 15, 1864, due yesterday, to the amount of $13,000,000 or $14,000,000, are presented very slowly at the Treasury Office. Many of them are held by Country Banks and Savings Institutions, that seem in no haste to collect principal and interest, although the latter ceases with the maturity of the Notes.

The Public Funds have not yet overcome the reaction from the rapid and extreme advance of last week. There were more sellers than buyers to-day, especially of the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67, and the 7.30s convertible into these Bonds. The pressure to sell, however, was not so decided as to reduce prices more than ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. Other descriptions were fairly steady.

The Stock Exchange continues active on the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, and also on the Border State Stocks. The last named were less excited than yesterday, but the advance is pretty well supported. Among the Railways the chief contest was on Erie, which fluctuated repeatedly between 71⅞@72⅞ ⅌ cent. The Northwest Stocks were generally firm throughout the day, and, of the other Western Roads, Toledo and Fort Wayne advanced ½@1 ⅌ per cent. Rock Island and Michigan Southern steady, and Pittsburgh a little lower than yesterday. Hudson River advanced to 110⅞; New-York Central steady between 106⅛@106⅜ ⅌ cent. On the Miscellaneous list the Steamship lines were again firm, and Western Telegraph ½@1 ⅌ cent. lower. Dealings have been renewed in the Central Coal of the Cumberland region, and the Wilkesbarre Coal of Pennsylvania.

In the afternoon there was a further decline in the Border State Bonds from the advance of yesterday. Hudson River Shares rose to 111 ⅌ cent. Erie fluctuated between 72@71⅞, and the general list at 5 P. M. stood as follows compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102	Northwest	46½	45⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111¾	N. West Pref.	69⅞	70
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	107⅞	Rock Island	98⅝	98⅛
N. Y. Central	106⅝	105⅞	Fort Wayne	102⅜	102⅝
Erie	72⅛	71⅞	W. U. Telegraph	48⅜	47⅜
Hudson	110	111⅛	Cumberland	39½	38⅞
Reading	104⅛	104⅝	Mariposa, Pref.	24	24
Mich. Southern	81	80⅝	St. Paul Pref.	64⅜	63⅜
Illinois Central	123½	123	Toledo & Wabash	50⅞	50⅛
Pittsburgh	93½	93	American Gold	139¾	140⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	68½	66	Bills on London	110½	110¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	110	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1871	116¾
500 & 1,000, '81	110½	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1874	107
5-20, reg., 1862	109½	6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅜	End. cou., 1874	108
5-20s, reg. 1864	109	10-40 reg.	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	102
5-20 reg. 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 c., 1867	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	70¼
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅜
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan	105	Virginia 6s, x-c	52½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	N. Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	North Carolina n. bds.	58
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Missouri 6s	102¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100¾	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Missouri Pac. R. iss	102
Illinois all 6s	99	California 7s	123
Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1868	97	Connecticut 6s	98
Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	62	Rhode Island 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	112
Merchants'	115	Irving	104½
Mechanics'	114	Metropolitan	127
Union	117	Nassau	105½
America	135	Shoe and Leather	108½
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Corn Exchange	122
Seventh Ward	106	Continental	104½
Commerce	116	St. Nicholas	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Marine	140
Ocean	100	Commonwealth	105
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	105
Chatham	137	Ninth National	105
Bank of the Repub.	118	Tenth National	103
Bank of North Am'a	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	107	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	93
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st endorsed	100½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	72
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	85
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	91	Chi. & R. I. Con. mort.	90
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	71
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	83
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	113	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	80½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Con. 7 ⅌ c. ex. bods.	82½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ⅌ c. 1st m.	85½	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100¼
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company have just published in pamphlet form the report of their President, Mr. ALLAN CAMPBELL, and of their Chief Engineer and Mining Engineer, on the Iron ore developments of the property, their richness and the means provided for working them. The sum of $85,000 in cash has been subscribed for this object on $100,000 of 6 ⅌ cent. mortgage bonds, and the Stockholders will soon know the results of this department of their business, additional to the ordinary production and sale of their coal.

A practical and really well-meaning Western Railway President, whose Road *has no owners*, according to his notion, because the stock is chiefly in Wall-street and constantly shifting from one clique of speculators to another, recently confessed to a friend of ours that he had put all his net earnings for several years past in the improvement of the Road—the increase of its equipment and the purchase of new and valuable station property. And why? Because he knew or felt that his New-York Directors were as often indifferent to as in favor of dividing the income of the Road. Indeed, this was the mildest way of putting the case. His real convictions probably, were that some of the more prominent of his New-York Directors, as Stock Exchange operators, preferred that no dividends should be made, although they might be promised, semi occasionally, when they wanted the Stock up in place of *down*. The number of such roads, however, is now on the decrease. Most of them *will soon have owners.* The Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, Erie, &c., it is hoped, will pass into other than merely speculative hands, as the Harlem, Hudson River, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Chicago & Alton, &c., have heretofore been taken hold of by wealthy and sagacious men and brought up to a substantial and steady Dividend-paying standard.

The day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer was as follows:

Total Receipts	$2,332,021 42
Total Payments	1,094,717 46
Total Balance	30,332,610 41
The receipts include for Customs	454,000 00
The receipts include for Gold Notes	89,000 00

At the Gold Exchange Bank to-day the clearances were $30,538,000; the gold balances, $1,347,099; and the currency balances, $1,969,002.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,325,599. Included in the exports have been 8,315 bales Cotton.

The following comparatives statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous weeks:

	This week.	Last week.		
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150		
Loans	52,802,552	52,420,272	Inc.	$382,280
Specie	419,399	461,951	Dec.	42,552
Legal-Tenders	16,234,914	16,022,675	Inc.	212,239
Due fm banks	5,490,144	5,268,663	Inc.	221,481
Due to banks	6,373,283	6,060,088	Inc.	313,195
Deposits	37,885,226	37,077,456	Inc.	807,770
Circulation	10,641,770	10,640,201	Inc.	1,569
Clearings	34,908,473	32,145,779	Inc.	2,762,694
Balances	3,835,419	3,174,616	Inc.	160,603

The following figures show the total amount of exports from New-Orleans during the second quarter of 1867, ending June 30. The statement includes both the foreign and domestic merchandise carried away in either American or foreign bottoms:

Cotton, 90,193,122 lbs., valued at	$24,044,091
Total domestic merchandise (including cotton)	25,004,758
Total foreign merchandize	369,515
Total exports of merchandise	$25,374,273
Specie exported	382,921
Grand total	$25,757,194

The different kinds of United States Securities deposited as security for circulation by the National Banks are reported as follows:

Under Act of	Rate of Interest. Per cent.	Amount.
Jan. 28, 1847, registered	6	$105,000
March 31, 1848, registered	6	28,000
June 14, 1858, registered	5	1,175,000
June 22, 1860, registered	5	212,000
Feb. 8, 1861, registered	6	3,543,000
Feb. 8, 1861, coupon	6	1,000
March 2, 1861, coupon	6	43,250
July 17, Aug. 5, 1861, registered	6	60,642,800
July 17, Aug. 5, 1861, coupon	6	9,000
Feb. 25, 1862, coupon	6	1,003,000
Feb. 25, 1862, registered	6	72,004,600
March 3, 1863, registered	6	36,541,550
March 3, 1864, registered	5	85,155,550
March 3, 1864, coupon	5	260,000
June 30, 1864, registered	6	37,941,650
July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, registered	6	3,532,000
March 3, 1865, registered	6	34,798,900
March 3, 1864, registered	6	3,563,500
Total		$330,596,550

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 1,413 bbls. Flour, 177 bbls. and 562 bags Corn Meal, 3,529 bushels Wheat, 42,902 bushels Corn, 17,425 bushels Oats, 406 bushels Malt, 52 bbls. Beef, 126 pkgs. Cut Meats, 146 pkgs. Lard, and 1,277 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in some request at 41c.@42c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in demand and steady, including common hard at $8 50@$9 50; Croton at $18 @$20, and Philadelphia Front $45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former quotations.

COFFEE—Has been in better demand and held more firmly, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¼c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock of Rio here to-day, 42,642 bags, and of all kinds of Coffee 67,069 pkgs.

CEMENT—A fair inquiry prevails for Rosendale at $1 50, cash, ⅌ bbl.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in at unchanged quotations. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@27½c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 1,800 bales, against receipts of 3,712 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,865
Receipts last week	4,915
Receipts preceding week	9,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	389,212
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	616,774
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Receipts week ending this day	8,315
Exports since Jan. 1	331,113
Exports since Sept. 1	449,586
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	78,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,835,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,498,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	167,000

FEATHERS—Have been quiet and nominal in price at 78c.@88c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in less demand at $2 65@$2 75 ⅌ box.

FISH—The demand has been restricted, and prices have been somewhat unsettled. We quote Dry Cod at $6@$6 12½ ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$20; No. 2 at $16@$16 50; No. 3 do. at $7@$9; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 40c.@45c. for Scaled, and 18c.@21c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FRUIT—The demand has improved a little for the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 65@$3 70; Bunch do. at $3 60@$3 62½ ⅌ box; Currants, at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly less active, and has declined 15c.@30c. ⅌ bbl. to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 50; very poor to good Extra State at $8 50@$10 30; good to choice do. do. at $10 35@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 30@$11 50 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$8 50
Extra State	8 50	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 50	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 30	@11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 55	@14 75
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@18 75

Southern Flour is in slack request, and quite heavy; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., at $9 75 @$11 60 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 65@$17 50 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $11@$14 75 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request, at from $7 35@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 940 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 90 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 830 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and with more liberal offerings of new, Spring has declined 3c.@5c., and new Winter 10c.@20c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3; new Red and Amber Georgia at $2 75@$2 80; White Georgia at $3 20 @$3 25, and White California at $3 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been inactive; desirable lots have been scarce and wanted at extreme rates. Other kinds have been in fair supply and slack demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,500 bushels, at $1 05@$1 09 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; 92c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp, and $1 07@$1 10 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping; 4,100 bushels sold at $1 47@$1 49 for Western, and $1 50 for Canada, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in moderate request, including New Western at from 81½c.@92½c. for the whole range; poor to prime State at 91c.@93c. ⅌ bushel; sales 61,500 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in request at 20c., and 24c.@24½c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 35@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 95c.@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at steady rates, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb. We are indebted to Mr. EMMET WELLS for the following notice of the week's business: "A moderate business has been doing in this line at previous prices. Advices from the growing districts of this State are somewhat conflicting. In portions of Otsego and Madison Counties the insect is said to be on the increase, though no material damage has yet been done. In Franklin and Schoharie Counties the crop is looking fine, though in the latter vermin have made their appearance to a small extent. The most encouraging accounts are from Wisconsin and Michigan, where the yield is expected to be double that of last year. We quote: American New, 30c.@65c.; American Old, 20c.@40c.; Foreign, 40c.@75c."

HEMP—Is quiet at former quotations.

HIDES—Have been inactive but held firmer.

LATHS—Have been in demand and steady in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been pretty freely purchased at buoyant prices.

LIME—Has been steady on a moderate business.

MOLASSES—Has been in more request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@53c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@59c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 62@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$6; Pitch, $4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continues dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 67c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 36 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for do., in bulk; 26c.@29½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37½c.@40c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING WITH JULY 15.—*Sperm*—The market rules very quiet, but one sale having been made since our last—35 barrels for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale*—Continues in good request, and prices have advanced 2c.@3c. ⅌ gallon, according to quality. The transactions reached 2,400 barrels, as follows: 200 bbls. Humpback at 62½c.; 80 do. dark Northern, and 750 do. fair to prime do. at 67c., and 1,370 do. do. at 70c. ⅌ gallon, all for manufacture. The market closes with further inquiry. *Whalebone*—No sales in this market. In New-York 85,000 lbs. were sold, principally Arctic, at 79c.@82½c. ⅌ lb., gold, mostly for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	18,331	62,749	692,468
Same time last year	18,119	48,266	598,300
Exports for the week ending July 15, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	11,636	11,394	274,400
From Jan. 1 to date	11,636	11,394	274,400
Same time last year	2,200	348	383,850

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Jonrnal* reports: "Sales small; market firm. The following are the sales: 8,000 pieces 56x60, 8c., heavy; 2,000 do., 60x64, 8¾c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 8½c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c., common; 4,000 do., 64x64, 8⅞c., standards; 7,000 do. 64x64, 9c., first-class. Total, 31,000 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and much cheaper to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,650 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 60 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 50@$19 75 for Prime, and $21 50@$22 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 10c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12½c.@15½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 360 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and wanted; 85 boxes City and Old Western cured Short Rib were sold at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in less demand, but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13½c., the latter rate for small lots of very choice kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Beef continues scarce and quiet, at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams have been wholly nominal. Butter is in slack moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 7c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ lb	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb	18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	14½	@14¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	12	@13
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	10	@12
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	7	@9

RICE—Has been inactive, including Carolina at $11 50@$12, and Rangoon at $9 25@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at irregular prices.

SKINS—Have been dull and unsettled.

SOAP—Has been in more request since our last, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

SUGARS—Have been salable and firm; sales since our last 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@13⅜c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12⅝c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at from 14c. @17¼c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 95,000 lbs. at 11½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 143,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11⅞c., the latter being a fancy price; also, 57,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and steady.

TOBACCO—An active demand prevails for Kentucky. Seed Leaf is less sought after. Sales since our last include 723 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@18½c., and 120 bales Havana at 75c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled.

WOOL—Has attracted rather more attention from the trade and from manufacturers, and though prices have not varied materially, they may be quoted stronger than they have been for some time past, especially for the better grades of domestic fleece.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@60
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	50@53
Native and ¼ fleece	46@48
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece	55@60
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	47@50
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@54
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@48
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@36
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@40
Unwashed fleece	22@32
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@34
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@42
Pulled medium	33@35
Pulled common	26@30
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	46@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	32@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@60
Country, super	42@50
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country, No. 2	15@18
Lambs	38@43
Western limed pulled	30@35
Southern limed pulled	28@31
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active. For Liverpool there were taken 750 bales Cotton (chiefly by steamer) at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn on private terms; 200 boxes Bacon and 50 tcs. Lard (by steamer) at 25s., and 90 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d., ⅌ ton. For London, by steamer, 50 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef at 6s. ⅌ tierce; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,500 bushels Corn at 5d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, by steamer, 25 hhds. Tobacco at 28s., and 120 bales Wool at ½c. For an Italian port direct, an Italian brig, with 400 hhds. Tobacco at 28s. 6d.

Sales of Real Estate—July 16.

BY KELSEY & CORNWELL.

2 lots with 2 4-story brick houses on rear and 2 3-story brick houses on front, Nos. 179 and 181 1st-av.	$24,750
2 lots on south side of 46th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. each	3,000

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

2-story brick house and lot No. 122 5th-st.	4,0[illegible]
2-story brick house and lot No. 124 5th-st.	4,0[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADRIENNE THE REIGNING FAVORITE. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE ODD STONE CROSS, JOHN SCHMIDT AND NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MY WIFE POLLY and ONLY A CENT. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM. THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION, LOAN OF A LOVER, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches announce that apprehensions are entertained that an attack will shortly be made upon Rome by the Garibaldians. The city is being fortified, and the Pope has appealed to the Emperor Napoleon to protect the Holy See. Napoleon, in response to the appeal, has notified the leaders of the Garibaldians that the Eternal City will be defended by the restored batteries of France.

United States Minister Adams, with the whole Diplomatic Corps, has been received by the Sultan of Turkey, now sojourning in London. Many American citizens have also paid their respects to the distinguished visitor.

The Reform Bill, having at length passed the House of Commons, has been sent to the House of Lords.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the citizens of Washington City so amended as to allow colored persons to hold office. Referred to the Committee on the District. He also introduced a bill for the purpose of securing to colored persons the privileges asked for in the petition, but as objection was made its consideration was postponed. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertion. The substitute declares that no soldier or sailor shall be held to be a deserter who faithfully served until after the 19th of April and then went home without leave from the proper authority; but nothing in the bill shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture of bounty, back pay or pension incurred by desertion. After a debate, which was generally participated in, the bill was passed. A communication was received from the President transmitting the Russian-America treaty, and asking that the necessary appropriation, $7,200,000, be made to carry it into effect. He also forwarded the proceedings of the late Convention between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela, and the correspondence with Lewis D. Campbell, while Minister to Mexico. The Senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened again, Mr. Henderson called up a bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes. It provides for a commission composed of Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Smith and Augur to treat with hostile Indians, and secure their removal to reservations, and appropriates $400,000 to carry the project into effect. Mr. Henderson made some explanatory remarks, during which he stated that the Indian troubles were at present costing $100,000 per day, and if not ended by Fall would cost $100,000,000. He reviewed the situation of affairs in the Indian country and the folly of attempting to wage a war of extermination. Considerable debate ensued, when the Commission was instructed to survey reservations in certain prescribed limits.

In the House Mr. Selye offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of Congress no further issue of the bonds of the United States ought to be made for any purpose not already provided for, except on the distinct condition that they shall be subject to taxation for State, county and municipal expenses in the same manner and to the same extent as other property is, now or may hereafter be assessed. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the rules were suspended and the resolution previously offered by him calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue sitting in New-York, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, bills prepared by him in reference to reconstruction, and to enable the inhabitants of the Southern Territories to form State Governments, were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Driggs offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the Washington Monument Association has been in existence twenty years, without having accomplished anything beyond the partial erection of a square column on the public grounds; that large sums of money were collected, and that collections are still continued in the Patent Office and other pub- buildings, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House what becomes of the money collected for that purpose in the Patent Office; also, as to the present condition of the Association. The resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday, the defence examining witnesses in its behalf. The register of a Richmond hotel was exhibited, in which is written the name of "Harry Sherman," under date of March 29, 1865. It was shown that this name was written by the prisoner, and that he left on the 1st of April. Stephen F. Cameron, who was a Chaplain in the rebel army, and who went to Europe on the steamer with Surratt, was examined at unusual length. He contradicted some of the statements made by Dr. McMillan regarding confessions made by Surratt. He said that the Doctor had admitted to him that Surratt always claimed to have been in Elmira at the time of the assassination. Other witnesses were sworn, among them one who testified that Weichman had admitted to him that he swore falsely at the trial of the conspirators, and that if he had told the truth Mrs. Surratt would not have been hung. An attempt was made to prove a document alleged to have been written by Booth, and delivered to an actor named Matthews on the day of the assassination. The paper, it is claimed, named the conspirators, but did not mention Surratt. After the assassination Matthews became frightened and destroyed the document. The defence wished to prove its contents by him, but the prosecution objected, and the question as to the admissibility of the evidence was not decided when the Court adjourned.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday memorials were presented as follows: For the government of the New-York bar; several against appropriations to salaried institutions; of several thousand citizens of New-York against prohibitory legislation; a memorial signed by Mrs. Horace Greeley and other ladies in favor of female suffrage; a memorial from the citizens of Cortlandt County in favor of liquor prohibition; several resolutions calling upon State officers for information were adopted, and others proposing changes in the Constitution were referred to committees. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Right of Suffrage, Mr. Alvord in the chair. Mr. Axtell took the floor in favor of negro suffrage, and against a separate submission of amendments to the Constitution. He wanted the question closed, and believed the only way to accomplish a result would be to incorporate the principle in the main instrument. The subject was debated at length, and the Committee rose without having arrived at any definite conclusion, and the Convention adjourned.

The great trot between *Dexter* and *Brown George* and a running mate, for a purse of $5,000, came off yesterday at the Island Park Course, between Albany and Troy. About 5,000 persons were present. *Dexter* was the favorite at odds of $100 to $40, but the betting was not heavy. *Dexter* won the first heat in 2:22, when bets were offered in his favor at the rate of $100 to $15. The second heat he won by three lengths in 2:20¼. The third and last heat was won by him in 2:20¼, by three lenths, giving him the race.

Advices from Arizona state that a great flood had occurred in the Colorado River, and that Arizona City had been entirely swept away. The Overland Mail Company is a heavy loser in buildings and other property. The Quartermaster's warehouses at Fort Yuma were recently destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $300,000. A mail carrier was killed by Indians while on his route with the mails.

LOCAL.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Judge Clerke presiding, in behalf of Edward Parker, a stockholder in the Knickerbocker Ice Company, for the purpose of compelling the officers of that corporation to exhibit their books, &c. From affidavits read on the motion, it appears that the Company have within a few months increased their capital stock from $900,000 to $2,000,000. The Court expressed some doubt as to its powers to interfere by *mandamus* in case of a private corporation, but reserved the decision.

Lorenzo B. Shepherd, *alias* Chas. H. Hilton, the young man charged with forging checks to the amount of $9,011 87, was taken before Justice Bulkley in Brooklyn, yesterday, and, waiving an examination, gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Philip Monahan, a laborer, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Coroner Gamble to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is held on a charge of causing the death of Thomas Cosgrove, whom he stabbed several times on the night of the 12th inst., during a quarrel.

There were forty-six cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, nineteen being charges of petit larceny, twenty-two of assault and battery, one of violation of health law, one of misdemeanor, one of indecent exposure, and two of cruelty to animals.

The estimated expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Department for the year 1868, as set forth in the proceedings of the Board of Estimate yesterday, will be $898,800—an increase over the year's estimate of $193,800.

The remains of Rev. Thos. F. Scott, Episcopal Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, were interred yesterday at Trinity Cemetery, after appropriate services in Trinity Chapel.

The Twelfth Precinct Police yesterday captured a number of persons who were about to engage in a prize fight on Riker's Island.

A less active inquiry prevailed yesterday for produce and merchandise. Flour declined 15c.@30c. ℔ bbl. Wheat and Pork were also decidedly cheaper. Cotton was steady. Groceries were held firmly. Freights were rather more active.

The Mississippi Levees—Congress and the Material Interests of the South.

If any business other than that of reconstruction were to be entertained by Congress at the present session, we might well hope that the importance of providing for the repair of the Mississippi levees would insure attention to that subject. But the majority are wisely obstinate in their adherence to the original purpose of the session. They know that if aught beside reconstruction were touched, at least a dozen questions would spring up equal in their urgency if not in their industrial significance to that of the levees. The Indians, Mexico, internal taxation, the tariff and currency, would be themes of talk and occasions of intrigue; and a session designed to prevent disturbance would end in unsettling all the interests of the country. Much as it is to be regretted, then, the levee interest must remain in abeyance until the winter session. Even then, it will be beset with difficulties which can be averted only by extreme prudence on the part of the South.

Gen. Butler's proposition in regard to Louisiana ought not to be entertained at any time. The State made provision for repairs by authorizing the issue of bonds, and the disbursement of the proceeds by the Levee Commissioners. Then followed Wells' bold stroke for securing the handling of the money by appointing creatures of his own. Sheridan disposed of this difficulty, and gave the State a really reputable Board, only to be paralysed in turn by the interference of the War Department. Whatever be the termination of the squabble as to the administrators of the fund contemplated by the State Legislature, the immediate effect is to neutralize State effort in the matter of repairs. The bonds are discredited; they are literally worthless in the presence of a contest which, by jeopardizing their proceeds, prevents their sale; and a State whose resources and character which, in other circumstances, stamp its securities with value, is constrained to submit to the devastation of its richest territory. Left to itself, it might have accomplished much; now it is poverty-stricken and powerless.

On what pretence, however, should the military commander of the district be invested with power to issue bonds amounting to $4,000,000, as suggested by Gen. Butler? The proposal is that Gen. Sheridan, by virtue of his office, shall issue the bonds, which the State is to be required to assume as a condition of restoration to the Union; the Butler hypothesis being that the State, as now organized, has not the requisite authority to create debt. The fallacy is akin to that nursed by the President on the subject of State debts, and is not likely to receive more respectful attention. For if other bonds than those of the State are requisite for the organization of a levee fund—if the credit of the State be so worthless that Congressional aid is necessary—the duty of issuing bonds should devolve on the Federal Government, not on a military officer who has no knowledge of finance, whose authority as a creator of bonds would be laughed at in every money market, and who has, besides, quite enough to do as an administrator of the Reconstruction Law. The work of reconstruction is sufficiently complicated, without encumbering it with the negotiation of bonds and the superintendence of levee repairs.

Sooner or later Congress will be obliged to take up this question, and to make adequate provision for the rebuilding of the levees on a scale suited to the emergency. The States concerned are unable of themselves to undertake the task; their poverty, their impaired credit, their disorganized condition render extraneous help indispensable. Apart from these considerations, Federal control appears expedient, that a work of national concern may be conducted systematically, rather than according to the varying views of the different bodies which formerly were charged with levee management. We think it more than probable, however, that Congress will insist upon the complete reconstruction of the States as a condition-precedent of any action on the levee question. Industrially and commercially, the delay is no doubt disastrous. The loss to the Treasury in the current year may be set down as equal to a very large percentage on the outlay called for; and the loss to the trade of the country is of course much greater. Still the delay, however unfortunate, is not wholly unreasonable. It is meet that plans which require the concurrence of national and local authority, and the joint use of national and local credit, should be deferred until the States directly interested are brought into harmony with the central Government. When that object shall be effected, the South will find the Congress to whose measures it yields a reluctant acquiescence, prompt in its appreciation of Southern wants, and liberal in its provision for Southern improvements.

In the meantime it is for the South to remember that the material interests for which it evinces genuine anxiety are thus placed to a large extent in its own keeping. It craves assistance for its levees, and the repeal of the cotton tax as a means of fostering the cultivation of its great staple. To both it will attract attention when its representatives occupy seats in Congress, and not before. It will then enjoy the opportunity, which now it lacks, of expressing its needs, and contributing to the legislation by which they may be satisfied.

Territorial Expansion—Mexico and British America.

If it were an immediate political object for the Government and the people of the United States to labor actively with a view to territorial expansion, there is ample opportunity. Nothing in the position of Mexico since the fall of Imperialism indicates aught else than that the country has once again been formally surrendered to the rapacity of rival factions; that the Republican Government, as it is called, is a disgrace to civilization; that those who momentarily control it are violent, bloodthirsty adventurers; that they aim to place themselves above the opinion of the outside world; that they hold in contempt the ordinary laws of honor and good faith; and that their acts invite such intervention as should make them amenable to a higher court than their own savage instincts.

Were the United States to-morrow to step in, and reduce every Province of Mexico to a condition of territorial subjection, the leading Powers of the world would hold themselves largely our debtors. That fact, however, would not prove the expediency or the justice of such a step at the present crisis. Unless it were first proven that the dominant faction in Mexico had resolved to insult our Government; to carry out the threats of Escobedo against foreign residents, including American citizens, and to dishonor our flag, we should want the plea for any forcible intervention which could be fairly and fully justified.

Events have first to develop themselves in a clearer light as to the actual relations we sustain toward the *de facto* Government of Mexico before we could honestly judge of the obligations which rest upon our Government to do more in the way of interference than it has done, and is doing. A hasty conclusion to make any demonstration of a warlike character, even under serious provocation, ought to be deprecated by every responsible citizen, whether his sympathies are for or against the so-called Liberalists. And beyond all things, the Government has to see to it that its authority in maintaining peace or in declaring war is not surrendered to fillibusters, under whatever name or guise they appear.

Aside from considerations of dignity and self-respect, we are admonished to have regard to the fact that we have a political task on hand here at home which is taxing the energies and resolution of Congress and the Government and the industry of the whole community about as heavily as can well be borne. We are not, at the moment, pressed for want of room. We have territory enough to last the present century out, if it is well worked. If we want more, there are the Pacific Colonies of Great Britain, all but ready to seek release from their connection with the parent State, and thereafter admission into the Union. We have republished in these columns some of the earnest appeals of their principal journals against a continuance of the colonial connection. These appeals, too, grow stronger every day. The latest wail comes from a loyal and devoted subject of the Queen, resident in Vancouver's Island, who writes to the Montreal *Gazette*, one of the leading journals of the new Dominion, in this strain:

"A strong expression of opinion in favor of annexation to the States has been prevalent here, induced principally by a long depression in trade, partly by dissatisfaction with the political condition of things and the financial embarrassment of the Government, and partly by a desire for any change. It is felt that England has given little material help to this her youngest colony, and the one most in need of assistance—consequently the sentiment of love and attachment has grown weak. Should a war arise between England and America—or should the Island of San Juan be given up, either through ignorance of its importance, or as a sacrifice to impending trouble—this colony would become an immediate and helpless prey."

This is the general feeling of all but officeholders in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. The tide of opinion might be partially turned, were there a way opened for the Pacific Colonies to come into the Canada Union. But without the opening up of railroad connection by way of the Red River, British Columbia finds no more natural attraction in Canada than in Denmark, or Sweden. There is, besides, within the Dominion *already*, a revival of all the former sectional bitterness which preceded the act of Union. Before anything is known of the policy of the Government formed provisionally, to give effect to the scheme of Confederation, all the old faction cries are renewed; all the old set of agitators are at work again. The principles of the Confederate Government are not assailed, but its individual members *are*. The pending general election is to be conducted precisely as others have been for twenty years, or more,—upon no broad ground of public policy,—upon no careful survey of the new responsibilities or the new obligations which the *status* of the Dominion implies. Such great questions as this, of winning or losing the Pacific Colonies, finds less consideration than the question of cutting up the contracts for some Government building, canal, or railway. The Opposition is doing its utmost to disgust the people with their new system, and the natural if not the avowed tendency of their agitation, is to hasten annexation to the United States. There can be but two parties in the Dominion,—that which works for the Union of the Provinces, and that which works for their severance, and their early absorption into this Republic. As we are in no haste to enlarge our boundaries, as we have sufficient territory to occupy our best energies and our wisest efforts, we can look on while our neighbors with their brand-new Charter are solving the question whether it is better to belong to themselves, or to belong to somebody else.

The Southern State Debts.

Of the Democratic members of the Senate, not one ventured to defend the President's extraordinary hypothesis in regard to the Southern State debts. Mr. Reverdy Johnson repudiated it altogether. Mr. Hendricks saw no ground for the Executive fears. And Mr. Buckalew, in his eagerness to excuse the President, ventured on the supposition that his words went further than his ideas. It does not often happen that a message from the White House fails so signally to command the approval of some portion of the Senate. In this instance none uttered a syllable in its praise.

The Democratic Press is more recklessly valorous. The *World*, which is never a stupid journal, deliberately adopts the President's absurd invention, and makes it the groundwork of solemn argument. The *Express* goes further; discarding *ifs*, and boldly avowing as a fact that which the President and the *World* parade merely as a theory. The positiveness of the *Express*, however, does not mitigate the fallacious character of its argument. Thus, by way of showing that Congress has assumed the rights, and therefore must bear the responsibilities of a conqueror, our contemporary remarks:

"The local machinery is, 'in all respects,' subject to the military. All Registers, the sources of sovereignty, are made by the military, and all the registration is carried on by the military. Any and every local officer is removable by the military, and the military can put anybody in the vacant place. Even a constable, or a justice, can be (and has been) made by the military. The taxes may or may not be collected, as the military pleases, while Gen. Sickles has gone into liquor and lottery laws, and Congress has enacted his 'edicts' to be laws. Retrospective and retroactive legislation has been enacted by Congress, of the most minute kind. The 'local machinery,' therefore, is, throughout, under military (Federal) not civil (State) authority."

The fact that the Southern governments are "subject to the military" does not prove that the attitude of the Federal Government is that of a conqueror. The States, as such, are recognized; only their governments being irregular in their origin, are treated as "provisional" in their nature. If, being "provisional," they discharge their functions properly, and with a due respect for the requirements of the Reconstruction Law, the district commander leaves them untouched. His authority is exercised when the local civil power fails to perform its duty, or obstructs the operation of the reconstruction plan. The removals effected by Pope and Sheridan exemplify the truth of this view. In every case they were designed to secure the efficacy of the civil authority—not to supersede it, or to reduce it to the nullity implied in the President's argument.

The mischievousness of the issue which the President has unwisely raised is apparent in the moral with which the *Express* points its story. "The Southern people now under these military bills," the *Express* declares, "are under no obligations to levy taxes, through their extinct State Governments, upon their people to pay their debts." That is what all this fine reasoning amounts to. The President originates the idea, and journals like the *Express* give it practical application. "Don't trouble yourselves about your State debts or about taxation to meet them," is the suggestion indirectly propounded for the guidance of the Southern people. We hope and believe that they are now too sensible to be misled by opinions propounded ostensibly in their behalf, but calculated most surely to aggravate their misfortunes. The last few months have demonstrated the folly of placing any reliance upon those who, by waging a hopeless war with the Republican majority, have brought upon the South penalties and humiliations from which it would otherwise have been free.

Business-like Beneficence.

A description of the building and plan of operations now nearly completed for the New-York Working-Women's Home will be found in another part of this morning's Times. It is unnecessary to solicit the thoughtful reader's attention to an object so strongly commanding the sympathies of all who know anything of the condition of female operatives in large cities.

The lot of thousands of homeless female employes in stores, shops, manufactories, offices and trades is a tissue of trials and temptations, rarely shot with one bright thread in all its dreary length and breadth. Passing over the poverty of female wages, the precariousness of employment, the impossibility of saving anything against the oft-recurring day of sudden discharge, the helpless despair of poor creatures on whom the miserable shelter closes its door at the same moment with the shop, as if both moved on the same hinges; passing over the long day of nervously intense industry requisite in female handwork, embittered often with tyranny above and coarseness around, and too often robbed at last of its pitiful reward by audacious villainy, our deepest sympathy is still due to the condition of these hard-pressed fellow-creatures in the boarding-houses where they are only too glad to exchange the most or all of their earnings for a noisome abode.

It is a fact that no other class of persons have to pay so exorbitant a price for the meanest food and shelter in this City, as the class of boarding female operatives. The cause of this is clear. Nobody wants female boarders so long as others can be had. The prejudice, in its downright bitterness and its universality among boarding-house people, is inexplicable to the ordinary human mind, but it is undeniable. Let any of our readers have occasion to seek board even for a lady, and they will need no further evidence that poor females must settle like dregs to the very bottom of the boarding system, and meet with no consideration in terms or treatment even there. The girl who earns at best, as many can, only three or four dollars a week, must be thankful to get the poorest of board for the whole of it, and what she is to do for the other necessaries of life, to say nothing of seasons of illness and short employment, the mind sickens to conjecture. It is a notorious and constant fact that numbers of girls in this and other cities are compelled to work for wages that do *not* pay for their board. Ask their employer how he supposes they live, and he will answer with a significant shrug of the shoulders and turn away to his gains.

Since human selfishness, with all its brilliant successes, has failed to develop any way for these poor people to get the worth of their money in bread, it is time for benevolence to interfere and teach the "law of supply and demand" how to do the duty required of it; for the enterprise of which we are speaking is no eleemosynary affair, but a pure matter of business in its proposals, lacking only the element of selfishness in its ends. It is proposed to furnish these rejected of boarding-house keepers with a boarding-house superior in every respect to the best hitherto accessible to working females at any price, and conducted on a scale so large and economical that a low price—say three dollars per week—will yield a proper return to the management, after paying rent and all other expenses. Profit is an essential part of success in this enterprise, considered as a demonstration which is to inaugurate a system independent of benevolent considerations for its maintenance. But, of course, profit is not desired and will not be taken from the objects of this brotherly kindness in the present case. A sort of coöperative interest will be introduced among the boarders, by making an annual dividend of the net profits, to be deposited in a savings bank to the credit of each individual under certain restrictions as to withdrawal. In this respect also, it is hoped that a valuable demonstration may be made for future practice in associations or individual enterprises of the kind. An interest in the profits will tend to prevent individual waste and recklessness, promote permanence and satisfaction among the boarders, and keep every inch of room in the house constantly occupied; and by such means will more than return to proprietors the share conceded to their *protegés*. In effect, the Working Women's Home is to be a step in the solution of the great question of the age upon which we have entered—the Labor question—and it is a step in the only promising direction, that of coöperation among the laboring people themselves. As a beginning in the organization of female labor, it has all the interest of novelty, and it is not difficult to anticipate probable results of great value to female labor, in the way of much-needed protection, development and elevation.

We cannot forbear to add one or two suggestions upon which our men of noble philanthropy and fortune should be not slow to act. As improvidence and waste are among the fundamental evils to be corrected in the character of our laboring population, and can be reached through their future wives and mothers more effectually than in any other way, there could hardly be a wiser benevolence than for some one to offer a handsome annual prize in money to that inmate of the Working Women's Home who shall have deposited in the savings bank, or applied in some other way to the future benefit of herself or others, the largest percentage of her earnings during the year. Other premiums might be very useful, such as for the neatest dormitory and personal appearance, the best progress in learning new handicrafts or branches of education, or for such fine arts and virtues as window gardening, for which beautiful premiums were distributed in London last month at the first anniversary of a floral movement among the working people, patronized by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord Shaftsbury, Miss Coutts and other ladies and gentlemen of rank and fortune. To encourage general contribution to a benevolent fund for the sick and unfortunate, it would be an excellent thing for some liberal patron to follow the example of certain European employers, engaging to add thereto an equal sum to that contributed by the inmates.

MINOR TOPICS.

We suspect that "Maximilian's Avengers" are a parcel of discreditable and mercenary humbugs. Their main object is to levy contributions upon each other, and none of them in this vicinity will ever get within a thousand miles of Mexico for the purpose of *avenging* Maximiliam or any other man. It is not by any such scheme as theirs that Maximilian will ever be avenged, or Mexico regenerated, or the American Democracy started on their revels in the halls of the Montezumas. So these "Avengers" might as well give up their ridiculous project at once. They will not make much by it in any event.

That the New-Brunswick oarsmen carried off two prizes from the great International Regatta at St. Cloud is by no means surprising. Canadians lead the world in boating, and their triumph on the Seine is only a repetition of those they have so often won in their waters and in our own. They come down into "the States" only to easily overcome our best Clubs, and then tell us, sometimes, for our satisfaction, that they have better men left behind. The three Oxford and two London boats that have just competed with them would have been champions of the world had they beaten the New-Brunswickers. Halifax, St. John's, and several other places in the Canadas, could have easily furnished out extra crews to sweep up what laurels this winning Club left.

We shall pretty certainly have some unpleasant revelations at the close of the year as to the *cost* of the so-called Indian war, supposed to be raging somewhere on the Great Plains. A million dollars a week is now spoken of as the figure; but we shall be agreeably disappointed if we get off with twice that weekly sum from the opening of hostilities in the Spring until their close in the Fall. We shall, however, look hopefully to Gen. Sherman to limit our burdens as much as possible.

We hope that before Alexander Dumas *fils* starts out from Paris on his trip to the United States, where he comes to entertain us with a "series of conferences," he will take the trouble to spend a few minutes, or even, if necessary, a few hours, in learning the English language. He declared in a note which he wrote a few weeks ago that he was "ashamed to be obliged to confess that I do not know a single word of the language of Shakespeare." Dumas probably has a theory that all respectable Americans are able to speak French, and that, if any are not, they will learn it as soon as they hear that he is going to honor their country by a visit. Now, we do not wish to have him rest under any misapprehension on this matter. In New-York, it is true, a large proportion of our intelligent population know French, or, as we might say, know the "language of Dumas." But in Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Oberlin and other places which he proposes to visit after he gets through with New-York, it is different. In these cities few of the natives are capable of speaking French, or at least such French as Dumas could understand, and though we have no doubt thousands would set to work learning it if they realized that there was no other way of enjoying his conferences, we do not believe he would ask the multitudes to undertake such a vast aggregate of work, when he can relieve them from it by the simple expedient of learning English himself. In the one case there would be (say) a million people who would have to learn a new language, and in the other case but one man—and he Dumas—would have to undertake such a task. We appeal to him therefore to give a little time—*but* a little time—to learning the "language of Shakespeare." He will then be able to read this appeal as well as the works of the immortal dramatist.

If all the Washington Police Justices are like the one whose recent movements the *Chronicle* of that city records, they must be a nice set. The Judge in question having "got a full cargo of gin aboard," went "on a bender" through the city, bringing up at a well-known concert saloon, where he was welcomed familiarly by the actresses as "Justice," and was eventually escorted in triumph behind the scenes. The onlookers seem to have been a good deal disgusted; but we are happy to note that in the same paper no less than *nine* different temperance meetings are reported as being held within twelve hours in Washington. Perhaps the tipsy magistrate will be caught by some of the temperance men, and made to sign the pledge. No wonder that they have nine temperance meetings there in a day.

Every day opens up in larger view the greatness of our future commerce on the Pacific. Besides the advance we have just made in the opening of two new Japanese ports for our ships and the important treaty which gives such preëminent advantages to our commerce with the Sandwich Islands, there are other steps in the same direction which the Secretary of State has in view, and which we trust he will be enabled to complete before he gives up the cares of office. The activity of Mr. Seward in the management of our foreign affairs during the last six years, in war and in peace, has been remarkable, and has extended over the entire globe.

It was somewhat startling when our Lynchburgh correspondent announced yesterday that more blacks than whites had registered in Virginia, and that the prospect was that the negroes would be able to carry the elections that come off under the terms of the Military Bill. There is the same prospect for other States besides Virginia. A late letter of our Georgia correspondent said that "registration so far gives the blacks an immense majority everywhere, and from present indications the whites are making no effort to decrease it." The writer added: "I cannot account for this marvelous apathy; men of sense, foresight in other matters, and moderation in all things, avow a determination to do nothing, and let affairs go as they may." Another of our correspondents, writing from Northern Georgia, and whose letter was also published a few days ago, spoke of the same subject, incidentally remarking that the negroes would "vote solidly with the Radicals." The conclusion he came to upon the whole matter was thus expressed: "Of one thing I am perfectly sure—that could a true and full expression of the sentiment of the people of Georgia be taken, two-thirds would prefer to live out all their lives under military rule rather than have reconstruction on the basis on which it is to be effected." We should think that Sumner and Stevens would be satisfied with these prospects of the political supremacy of the blacks. Their efforts at further disfranchisement seem to be quite unnecessary.

A dispatch from Paris, the other day, informed us that the French Government had heard nothing of M. Dano, its Minister to Maximilian, since the fall of the Mexican Capital, and that the Emperor Napoleon had announced his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to release M. Dano, should he have been made a prisoner, and to resent any indignity offered him by the Juarez Government. The latest intelligence received in this country concerning M. Dano came from the Mexican correspondent of the Times, on the 25th of June, and was published in our issue of Friday last. We suppose it has by this time been forwarded by the Cable to the Emperor Napoleon, so that he can base his action in the case upon correct information. At the date referred to, our correspondent wrote: "The French Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Dano, has been refused his passport and told that he cannot leave the country or this capital (Mexico) until the French Government sends the body of Juan Almonte here in exchange for his (Dano's.") Of course, Juarez wants Almonte for the purpose of administering to him the fate of Maximilian, on account of the part he took in bringing about the intervention. It was Gen. Almonte who first offered the Mexican throne in the name of his countrymen to the Archduke Maximilian. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the French Government would give him up to Juarez; and if the latter is implacable in his demand, France will have a *casus belli* against Mexico in the matter of M. Dano.

The California politicians are taking stronger ground than ever against Chinese immigration to this country. The recently constructed platform of the Republican Party in that State has a plank upon which is inscribed: "That the importation of Chinese or any other people of the Mongolian race into the Pacific States or Territories is in every respect injurious and degrading to American labor, by forcing it into unjust and ruinous competition, and an evil that should be restricted by legislation and abated by such legal and constitutional means as are in our power." We do not admire the grounds of this resolution, but still, on other grounds, we have some sympathy with its main position. There is a huge volume of heathenism in the country, and there *is* danger, on the new principle of universal suffrage, of our republicanism being overwhelmed by its ever-swelling tides. A hundred thousand Mongolian voters on the Pacific coast would be more perilous than a half-million African voters in the South.

In denying that any troops have been ordered to Abyssinia, the English Government destroys what shred of romance attached to the expedition. For Englishmen to go to the rescue of English captives at least gives a notion of chivalrous adventure in a patriotic cause; but to send Sepoys thither gives the matter entirely a business aspect, and palls public interest at the start. It is, at best, savage grappling with savage, though perhaps, in the view of economizing valuable life, the scheme merits respect.

A correspondent has penetrated to the depths of the mystery connected with the Surratt witness who "was sworn with his hat on *because* he believed in the Old Testament." The secret itself was not hard to get at, though the telegraphic way of stating the circumstance was very odd. The ultimate "logical connection" between the hat and the Old Testament lay no doubt in the fact that the "German from the Rhine" was an *Israelite*, and, like all of his brethren, at least of the very strict sort, kept his head covered when taking a solemn oath. It is interesting to notice the reason of this Jewish custom of keeping the hat on, for it is observed not only in taking an oath, but in their synagogues, every man, including the Rabbi, or minister, and Gentiles too, if present, must have the head covered, and even at a wedding ceremony the groom is married with his hat on. It is because, according to the canons of the Jews, a man is not suffered to pray or call upon God unless he is *veiled*; for, says one of the rabbinical writers: "A man should veil himself to show that he is ashamed before God and unworthy, with open face, to behold Him." Saint Paul, however, wrote: "Every man praying or prophesying, having his head covered, dishonoreth his head;" but among the children of Israel it is as true now as when the Apostle wrote, that "until this day remaineth the same veil untaken away in the reading of the Old Testament: which veil is done away in Christ."

We have had superb and superabundant supplies of strawberries in our market this year, and we were in hopes that we should now be gifted with an equally gorgeous supply of peaches. But advices from the most important localities do not encourage the prospect of a very large crop; and, moreover, our supply will be diminished below what it otherwise might be by the exhorbitant transportation charges of the railroads that run to this City. A large proportion of our peach supply comes from the State of Delaware, and it seems that the railroad freight from Delaware to New-York will average about forty cents a basket, which, with the cost of picking, counting, sorting, shipping, transportation from Jersey City to New-York, commissions on subs, (ten per cent.,) wear and tear and loss of baskets and crates, will make the actual cost of getting a basket of peaches to New-York nearly or quite one dollar. The peaches will, therefore, have to sell for a dollar and a half or two dollars a basket. At the same time that we read this discouraging news for ourselves, we are exacerbated by the information that Philadelphia will fare better, as a large part of our share will find its way to her markets in consequence of the expense and difficulty thrown in the way of getting them to New-York by the railroad companies. Won't our accommodating railroad friends do something to clear away this gloomy prospect?

One thing only was lacking to fill up the measure of Mexican savagery, and to finish the ruin of Mexican policy concerning Maximilian's fate—namely, to wreak the remnant of vengeance on the captive's corpse. That indignity Juarez is ready, says a Galveston dispatch, as far as possible to supply. He refuses to deliver up the dead body of Maximilian to his kinsmen, that they may bury it with that grief of affection which is far removed from politics or war, and as common to the Austrian as to the Mexican. The delivery must "be made the subject of treaty." Let a large ransom be offered for it, and it will doubtless be given up—perhaps that is what the phrase just quoted means; at all events, it is not an uncommon practice with half-civilized and barbarous races. In Christendom, hostilities cease at the grave; it is only savages who carry the war to the dead body. Here, then, is a fine chance for Mr. Chandler to defend the course of the Mexicans on Cheyenne grounds. He ought to announce in the Senate that withholding the body of the dead Prince is "chivalrous," and that to protest is "cowardly." To be consistent, he ought, also, to reproach Juarez with sentimental weakness in merely wrangling over the corpse, and tell him that such a body deserved only to be hideously desecrated.

Personal.

The *Evening Post* denies, on what it calls "the best authority," the statements of the *Evening Gazette* regarding a personal difficulty between Mr. Jones, the publisher of the Times, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field. The *Post* is instructed to give an emphatic denial to the statement that Mr. Field's refusal of an apology resulted in his being subjected to a public affront, on the most crowded part of Broadway. The insulting remarks of Mr. Field at a dinner-table, where he was doing the duties of host, were resented at the time—as Mr. Field's own apologists will admit. Opportunity was given to Mr. Field to make an apology. *That*, he declined to give, either from his inability to comprehend what an insult consists in, or from his belief that he might offer insults with impunity. There remained after this but one course for Mr. Jones to adopt, which was to put such an affront upon Mr. Field as would make him feel, if possible, that he had committed an offence against the rules which govern gentlemen in their social intercourse. This was done; but since Mr. Field's apologists deny that he was in any way affronted, the matter may be left in their hands. Some men are not so easily affronted as others. The *Gazette's* report of the affair was incorrect only as to the time and the place of the first difficulty. The dinner was given at the "Union" Club;—it was given, not last week, but several weeks ago. Otherwise the report, as first published on Monday evening, was perfectly accurate.

Senator Wade's Speech at Lawrence—An Important Bit of Testimony.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, July 15.

Certain persons are becoming somewhat excited about the accuracy of the report made by Mr. Seymour, of the New-York Times, of Senator Wade's Kansas speech, which speech has been pronounced agrarian. To save the Senator, the reporter is charged with inventing it, and one would be almost disposed to doubt whether Senator Wade ever was in Kansas. But such broad denials do not amount to much, and considering that the Senator himself is careful to treat the matter evasively, the friends who volunteer their testimony only expose themselves to the suspicion of too much eagerness. *While on the subject, we will say that a warm personal and political friend of the Senator, who heard him speak at Lawrence, has told us that he expressed to him at the time the apprehension that he went too far, and that if the speech got into print it would hurt him. From what we know about it, we are convinced that the testimony of Wade's friends would set the matter at rest, and establish the general faithfulness of Mr. Seymour's report.*

Capabilities of the Negro—Opinion of Thomas Jefferson—An Original Letter.

Hudson, Monday, July 15, 1867.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

I was in the Convention on Friday, when Mr. Murphy adduced arguments from Thomas Jefferson against negro suffrage. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Benjamin Banneker, in reply to one in which Banneker avows himself "freely and cheerfully, one of the African race, and of that color that is natural to them, the deepest dye."

The original of this letter is still in the possession of the family of my uncle, George Ellicott, from whose library (always open to him) Banneker obtained the books necessary to him in calculating his almanac. I will just add that at the formation of the society of the blacks in Paris by Lafayette, Condorcet, Brissot, Barnave and Gregoire, Banneker was again and again alluded to as proving the equality of race, while in the British House of Commons Pitt and Wilberforce often spoke of him as a man fitted to fill any position in society.

I might also mention that Benjamin Banneker was invited by and took part with the Maryland Commissioners in setting off the District of Columbia. Might not the negro then, as Mr. Gould pertinently suggested, assist in electing the town constables?

A LADY.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1791.

Sir: I thank you sincerely for your letter and the almanac it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that Nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of the want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence in Africa and America. I can add with truth, that no one wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition of their mind to what it ought to be, as far as the imbecility of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected will admit.

I have taken the liberty of sending your almanac to Mons. de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a member of the Philanthropic Society, because I consider it a document to which your whole color have a right for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

I am, with great esteem, dear Sir, your obedient, &c. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To Mr. B. Banneker.

Death of a Congressman Elect.

Flake's Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* of the 10th inst. says: "We have intelligence that Hon. Clair Hubbard, member of Congress elect from this State, was killed at Columbus in a bar-room fight, by a man named Speers, who was also killed by the guard while endeavoring to make his escape. The deceased has long been a prominent politician; has been a member of both the United States and Confederate Congress."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Beyond the introduction of a new Reconstruction Bill by Mr. Stevens, providing for the reorganization of the Southern "territories," called in the title of the bill "the late rebel States," by means of Commissioners selected by Congress, which was referred to his Committee, and the passage of Mr. Schenck's Metropolitan Revenue Board resolution, the House did nothing of importance to-day. The session lasted but an hour, during which Speaker Colfax announced that he had the best authority for saying that the expected veto of the Reconstruction Bill will not be sent to Congress before Thursday. The extreme Radicals were prepared for another effort to obtain the publication of the evidence taken before the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question, but were choked off by a motion to adjourn, pending which Mr. Eldridge attempted to provide for an adjournment until Thursday. The House was nearly equally divided on the proposition, but it was quietly whispered about among the Republicans that the Democrats would attempt to raise a question as to the legality of the passage of the bill over the veto if one secular day elapsed in the ten provided for by the Constitution, which the President is allowed for consideration of bills without a session, and it was consequently voted down, after which the original motion to adjourn, as usual, prevailed.

PROBABILITY OF A NOVEMBER SESSION.

The authoritative announcement that the reconstruction veto will be sent to Congress day after to-morrow renders it safe to predict that an adjournment will take place on Thursday. The Senate may not agree to the House proposition to reassemble on the 13th of November, in which case the House will probably submit to an adjournment until December, as many of its most Radical members express the opinion that a meeting before that time will be useless. A large number of both Houses have made preparations to leave for their homes on the first train after the veto has been disposed of, and it is doubtful whether a quorum will be present in the city on Friday.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day two messages—one urging the necessity for making an appropriation for carrying out the Russian treaty; and the other inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, stating that the correspondence with Minister Campbell, called for by the Senate, had already been laid before the President for transmission to the House, in response to a resolution of that body. The matter has not yet been received by the House.

Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck and Hon. J. V. Pruyn, of New-York, appeared in the House to-day for the first time. The former has just returned from his visit to the Plains, and his presence reduces the number of Republicans who have not responded to their names at this session to four.

COLORED MEN FOR OFFICE.

Senator Sumner announced his intention to-day of pressing to a vote to-morrow his little bill providing that there shall be no distinction of race or color in the qualifications for office in the District of Columbia. This does away with a provision in the city charter of Washington which prevented the election of colored men for members of the Council at the election last month, and is the last measure necessary to carry out the full principle of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

The Deserter Bill, so called, underwent a radical change at the hands of the Senate to-day. They struck out all after the enacting clause, and substituted one plain section, which simply provides for the restoration of citizenship, and expressly provides that this restoration shall not operate to relieve any soldier or sailor of any fines, forfeitures or other penalties which he may have incurred by his so-called desertion. This refers, of course, only to those who served faithfully through their enlistment to the 16th of April, 1865, and then went home without waiting for a regular discharge.

FROST IN MARYLAND.

Passengers by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad report a frost at Oakland, Md., on the summit of the Alleghany, on Sunday and Monday mornings, not heavy enough to do any damage, however. This point is 3,000 feet above tide water.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The bill introduced to-day by Representative Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to enable the inhabitants of the late rebel States, conquered by the United States, to form State Governments, declares that all Governments and pretended Governments in the Southern Territory, are null and void and of no effect other than that which they shall derive from the action of Congress. The existing corporators and officers existing *de facto* for local purposes to be continued until Congress, or those authorized by Congress, shall determine their existence with proper Constitutions. Until admitted into the Union each district, as now existing, shall be governed by three Commissioners—civilians chosen by joint action of Congress. The present registration to be continued with a view to the foundation of State Constitutions, which must be submitted to the approval of Congress. The bill declares the admission of new States into the Union, and the reconstruction of old ones is the sole duty and work of Congress, and neither the President nor any head of department, nor the judiciary, nor the military have any right to interfere in such matters, unless required by Congress. The opinion of the Attorney-General upon any point connected with the admission of new States or the reconstruction of destroyed ones, is unauthorized, and ought not to be obtruded upon the Government.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Nothing will be done in the House with the several contested election cases till next session. Additional large masses of testimony are being printed.

Owing to the departure for their homes of members of the House scarcely a quorum of members is present.

THE EXPECTED VETO.

It is reported in Congressional circles that the President's veto on the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill will not be transmitted to the House until Thursday.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MINISTER CAMPBELL.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, requesting the President to transmit to that body all the official correspondence between the Department of State and Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late Minister of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, and also the correspondence with his successor, reports that in compliance with a resolution of the House of the same tenor, all the correspondence called for by the resolution of the Senate has already been laid before the President for transmission to the House of Representatives; this report of the Secretary was to-day sent to the Senate by the President.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

The President communicated to Congress to-day a copy of a treaty between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratification of which were exchanged in this city on the 20th day of June last. He says:

This instrument provides for a cession of the territory to the United States in consideration of the payment of $7,200,000, in gold. The attention of Congress is invited to the subject of an appropriation for this payment and also to that of proper legislation for the occupation and government of the territory as a part of the dominion of the United States.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

The President also transmitted to Congress a copy of a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of that Republic. He says:

"The ratifications of this convention were exchanged at Caracas, on the 10th of April last. As its first article stipulates that the Commissioners shall meet in that city within four months from that date, the expediency of passing the usual act for the purpose of carrying the convention into effect, will, of course, engage the attention of Congress."

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters: E. M. McAllister, at Champaign, Ill.; Wm. B. Sheriff, at Paris, Ill.; Louis D. Palmer, at Litchfield, Ill.

The Senate also confirmed Samuel Blatchford to be Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: James R. Booth, to be United States Attorney for the District Delaware; Wm. M. Lewis, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Indiana, and Wm. H. German, to be Postmaster at Belvidere, Ill.

MINISTER OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. Charles C. Harris was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. President—I have the honor to present the letter of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, accrediting me to your excellency as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In doing so I have been commanded to express His Majesty's high appreciation of the friendship which has ever been manifested by the Government and people of the United States toward his predecessors and people, as well as toward himself, and to say that nothing will ever be omitted which will cherish and strengthen that friendship which was so signally illustrated by the generous hospitality with which the Queen Dowager Emma was received and treated in this country. For this his Majesty has already returned his thanks, and it is a great pleasure for me now, Mr. President, to reiterate those thanks to yourself personally, and to every member of your Government. The King and people of Hawaii have always entertained, and still continue to entertain, the very warmest regard for the Government and people of the United States, and I have been sent into this country, Mr. President, to endeavor to draw more closely the ties which bind together the two countries. Judge, therefore, how grateful a thing it was to meet almost upon the wharf when landing on the shores of the United States, the evidence that a similar desire was entertained by your Excellency in meeting your accredited Envoy, who is regarded among us with the highest consideration. Permit me, Mr. President, while performing the pleasing duty of conveying to the Government of the United States the expression of the regard and friendship of His Majesty the King of Hawaii, to express the sense of the high honor which has been accorded to me in being permitted to represent the interests of Hawaii in the capital of that country, which I am proud beyond the power of expression to call my native country.

To which the President replied as follows:

"Mr. Harris, I bid you welcome to the Capital of the United States. Before you arrived I had already been apprised of the interesting conferences which were held between yourself and the representative for the Hawaiian Islands, at your meeting in San Francisco. The official correspondence between your country and our own has long been so intimate and friendly that expressions of cordiality on this occasion would perhaps be liable to be regarded as merely a formal repetition. Accept, then, my general assurance that everything on the part of this Government and people which may affect the Government and people of Hawaii, will be considered and conducted in a spirit of liberality, justice and friendship."

DECREE OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

The State Department has received a copy of the decree of President Juarez, of which the following is a translation:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, makes known to the inhabitants thereof, that in the use of the ample powers with which I am invested, I have thought proper to decree the following article:

Only in conformity with the provisions contained in the decree of the 23d of April last, in which the port of Tampico should remain closed during the time it remained in disobedience to the General Government, and by virtue of the reëstablishment of the legitimate order there on the 9th inst., that the port of Tampico is again opened from the aforesaid 9th day to foreign and coasting commerce, I, therefore, order this same to be published and circulated, and fully observed.

Given at the National Palace in San Luis Potosi, this 20th day of June, 1867.

BENITO JUAREZ.

To the Citizen Jose Maria Glesias, Secretary of Justice.

SENATOR SUMNER'S BILL.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Senator Sumner to-day:

"For the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia.

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That in the District of Columbia no person shall be excluded from any office by reason of race or color, and all laws making any such discrimination are hereby repealed."

SENATOR WILSON ON CONFISCATION.

Senator Wilson has addressed to a prominent Virginian, in answer to an inquiry recently made, the following:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1867.

To Wm. T. Early, Esq., Charlottesville, Va.:

DEAR SIR: You ask me in your note, "What action is necessary on the part of the people here to avert from them confiscation?"

I am sure the generous action of Gen. Grant and our commanders toward the men in arms against their country; the magnanimity of the nation, the liberal policy of Congress should satisfy you and the well-disposed people of the rebel States that nothing will be done for revenge, but everything for the enduring peace of the country. Nothing can bring confiscation upon the people of the rebel States but the persistent folly and madness of the masses of their people; and I cannot believe that the body of the people will by their future action bring confiscation upon themselves. I will suggest, my dear Sir, a sure way for your people to avert from themselves confiscation, remove disabilities, restore law, order, peace and individual and national prosperity and happiness. Let them abandon at once and forever the ideas, principles and policies of their lost cause; strive to conquer the prejudices, hates and passions engendered by their rebellion and the conflict they inaugurated. Let them accept the results of the nation's victory the unity of the States, the perpetuity of the Republic, the emancipation, enfranchisement and citizenship of their bondmen; their equality of rights and privileges. Let them do this in spirit as well as in form; let them establish schools for the education of both races; let them encourage the freedmen to be thrifty and temperate; to get homesteads and to engage in industries in varied forms; let them develop the mighty resources our Heavenly Father has given to the people of the sunny South, and cherish a spirit of fraternity and love. Such action will inspire affection, confidence, magnanimity, make confiscation an impossibility, cause disabilities speedily to disappear, and bring down upon them their State's and country's blessings and benefits. Very truly your friend.

HENRY WILSON.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons, in the Pension-office, have been made: J. H. Howsen, Grant City, Mo.; John W. Devine, Tazewell, Tenn.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Acting Ensign P. Williams, detached from iron-clad duty at New-Orleans, La., and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Richard F. Goodman has been honorably discharged.

Acting Ensign Amos M. Jewett has been ordered to coast survey duty.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Col. Charles Ewing, Twenty-second Infantry, ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Dakota without delay.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. H. Hazen, Thirty-eighth Infantry, permitted to leave the United States during his present leave of absence.

THE GERMAN SAENGERFEST.

The Festivities of Monday—The Prize Concert of Last Evening.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

The Philadelphians have had another day of festivities and rejoicing. The grand concert yesterday evening was a complete success, for not even standing room could be obtained in the spacious hall of the Academy of Music, and hundreds were turned away disappointed. Excursions on a small scale to every nook and corner of the city and its surroundings have been held since the beginning of the *fest*, and so far not a single incident has occurred to mar the festivities. The grand concert yesterday evening commenced with the overture to Weber's "Oberon," which was rendered in a rather bungling manner by an orchestra entirely inadequate to the requirements of such a masterpiece. The distribution of the different instruments, too, was decidedly unfortunate. The performers were applauded more out of courtesy than because of their proficiency, although some passages were rendered in good style. The "Hymn to Hertha" was next sung by the Vereinigten New-York Saengers, who well merited the applause of the audience. By this performance it was again conclusively proven that New-York is the Empire City, and that its song-loving German citizens are worthy of bearing the title of Excelsior.

Everybody's expectation was raised to the highest pitch when all the singers appeared on the stage, previous to rendering "Tshirsh's Harmony." The effect produced by this last *morceau* was astounding, and the many voices seemed at times to issue from the lips of one giant singer, so skillfully blended were the sounds. Some of the solos were very finely rendered, and the cavatina or aria by the tenor Graf elicited the warmest applause of the audience, who compelled the artist, for such he must be called, to repeat the piece.

Another fine composition, the Twenty-fourth Psalm, followed. The singers were all Baltimoreans, and even New-York doubled an expected triumph in the Prize Concert to-morrow, at the thought that the voices of the Monumentals were to interpret the words of God in song. This performance concluded the first part of the programme. Subsequently the well-known melodies from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with their daintive and forcible tones, were played. The orchestra acquitted themselves nobly, and would have been rewarded with an encore had time permitted the repetition of the work. Another grand chorus was next sung, and again the waves of sound flooded the hall from pit to dome.

The Philadelphia Saengers followed their associates. They rendered Abt's "Maennergesang" in a masterly manner, their performance being equal to the best efforts of the evening. The entertainment closed with Handel's "Hallelujah," executed by the orchestra and the singers combined.

The headquarters of the Committee of Arrangements, at the National Guards Hall on Race-street, are decorated in very artistic style. The place is crowded all day by the lady friends of the Philadelphia singers. The Committee are working unceasingly to afford every facility to the Press, while the editors of the Philadelphia *Democrat* have become the *chaperones* of newspaper representation from neighboring cities. This afternoon it has rained since 2 o'clock. The shower will, however, have no influence on the attendance at the grand Prize Concert which will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. The following is the programme:

1. Oybin—F. Abt. Sung by the Colonia, New-York; Director, A. Salm.
2. A Sunday on the Rhine—F. Abt. Sung by the Aurora, Egg Harbor City; Director, P. M. Wolsieffer.
3. The Gay Wanderer—Mendelssohn. Sung by the Eintracht, Newark, N. J.; Director, Prof. Carl Schmidt.
4. Darkness in the Woods—W. Speidel. Sung by the Liederkranz, Baltimore; Director, C. Lenknow.
5. How Came Love—Marschner. Sung by the Liederkranz, New-York; Director, A. Paur.
6. Paulinzelle—Kunz. Sung by the Mozart Verein, New-York; Director, Karl Sahm.
7. Harper's Song—Zimmermann. Sung by the Beethoven Mannerchor, New-York. Director, Carl Trager.
8. The Chapel—Becker. Sung by the Harmonia, New-York; Director, Pinchert.
9. Sunset in the Forest—F. Abt. Sung by the German Sængerbund, Buffalo, N. Y.; Director, C. W. Braun.
10. Students' Night Song—A. Fischer. Sung by the Quartette Club, New-York; Director, Langenbach.
11. Come in the Stilly Night—Wendler. Sung by the Sængerbund, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Director, Jul. Meyer.
12. Home—F. Abt. Sung by the Germania Mænnerchor, Baltimore; Director, T. Tillmann.
13. Light, More Light, (the last words of Gœthe,)—F. Liszt. Sung by the Quartette Club, Hoboken; Director, Wm. Trager.
14. Ossian—Beschnitt. Sung by the Teutonia Mænnerchor, New-York; Director, William Groschel.
15. Devotion at Spring Time—C. Kreutser. Sung by the Sængerlust, New-York; Director, Geiger.

In addition to the three principal prizes, two of which are the handiwork of a New-York lady, several other prizes will be distributed which have been furnished by various officers and members of the Philadelphia Society.

At a meeting held to-day by the Fest Committee, Baltimore is selected as the place of holding the next Sængerfest. One hundred and four associations were represented either by full choirs or by delegations. More than half the associations were from New-York, a fact that speaks well for the musical taste of the metropolis. The officers who officiated this year were reëlected to manage the next general festival. A rule has been established not to allow any repetition of pieces, as otherwise the concert would not terminate before daylight.

To-morrow the grand picnic and distribution of prizes will take place at Engel & Wolf's farm, and if the weather is propitious an immense gathering of spectators may be anticipated. A procession will be formed previous to the commencement of the proceedings, and the prizes will subsequently be distributed. It is expected that New-York will carry off two and Baltimore one of the principal prizes.

QUASIMODO.

Prize Concert at the Academy of Music—Great Crowd and Much Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 16.

An immense and very enthusiastic crowd assembled at the Academy of Music this evening to listen to the grand prize concert. The music was most excellent, and the applause frequent and long continued.

The judges selected to decide as to the relative merits of the several performances, have not rendered their decision as yet, but will do so to-morrow. The probabilities are that the three first prizes will be awarded in the following order: Liederkranz and Germania Mannerchor of Baltimore; Buffalo Sangerbund; the New-York Liederkranz, or the Hoboken Quartette Clubs.

The weather, which has been somewhat disagreeable, is now clearing up, and promises to be fine.

MEXICAN NEWS

Another Revolution Organizing—Ortega to Supercede Juarez—Affairs at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 16.

The steamship *Herdine*, two and a half days from Tampico, arrived here this morning, in charge of Acting Master Berstle, U. S. N. She was seized by the United States authorities, and awaits orders from the Treasury Department. Her officers now report that Gomez issued a proclamation declaring Tamaulipas a sovereign State. Gomez and Canales were raising troops to capture Tampico. They utterly ignore Juarez, and will proclaim either themselves or Ortega at the head of the Government. They report that Santa Anna had been taken out of the steamer *Virginia*, but the Mexican officer who made the arrest placed his sword under the American flag, and walked under instead of over it.

The city currency is the absorbing topic. All seem to agree to its eventual redemption. There are various schemes for bringing it back to par.

It was rumored, evidently for speculative purposes, that Gen. Sheridan would issue an order regarding it, but the General disclaims any intention of interfering in the matter.

Havana dates to the 3d have been received. The *Boletin Commercial* quotes No. 12 sugar at 8¾@8⅞ reals. Exchange on New-York 26 per cent. discount; London, 13½ per cent. premium; Paris, 11¼@11½ premium.

Vera Cruz in Quiet Possession of the Liberals.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
VERA CRUZ, June 28,
VIA NEW-ORLEANS, July 15, 1867.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: The City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa is in quiet possession of the National Mexican Gen. Benavides.

The Imperial chiefs and foreign troops have left the country.

(Signed) E. H. SANBURN,
United States Consul.

Extensive Bond Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 16.

About 1 o'clock to-day, three men entered the banking establishment of Mr. Frederick Steer, in Third-street, below Market. One of them entered into conversation with the clerk regarding German exchange, and he went to the desk to make a calculation. Another one went around behind the counter and passed through a door, and came through another back of the clerk's desk, and reaching over took a large bundle of bonds, including $520 in compound-interest notes. The following is a list of the dates of seven-thirty bonds taken:

June 24.—No. 89, $100; No. 16,213, $100; No. 16,212, $100; No. 114,207, $500; No. 173,001, $100.

July 11.—No. 1,972, $500; No. 28,868, $100; No. 385,030, $100; No. 160,754, $100; No. 160,753, $100; No. 290,777, $50; No. 12,601, $50.

Compound Interest Notes Taken.—June, 1864, $40; July, 1864, $130; August, 1864, $50; October, 1864, $100; December, 1864, $130; August, 1865, $20; May, 1865, $50.

Serenade to Chief-Justice Chase.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 16.

Chief-Justice Chase was serenaded by the guests of the Union Hotel at 10 o'clock last evening. The music was superb, the night splendid, and everything passed off in the most brilliant manner.

College Races at Worcester, Mass.—A Row Against Time.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, July 16.

Walter Brown has arrived here with his new wherry, to row a race of two miles against time previous to the College races on Friday afternoon. The College crews are in constant practice on the lake. A beautiful new boat for the Harvard Freshmen arrived here to-day. For the special accommodation of ladies and families, Mr. Greene, of the Oread Institute, has by invitation of the Committee opened the Institute building for their accommodation.

The three base ball matches between the College clubs will be a prominent feature in the week's festivities.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Province of Quebec—The Ministers Sworn in—Affairs at Montreal.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 16.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau has succeeded in forming an administration. The following are the names of the Ministers: Mr. Chauveau, Premier, Secretary and Registerer; Mr. Dunkin, Treasurer; Mr. Quinet, Attorney-General; Mr. Archambault, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Beabin, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Debouchierville, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. Irvine, Solicitor General.

After being sworn in the ministers paid their respects to Lord Monck. Their salaries are stated to be $3,000 to each, except the Premier, who has $4,000, and the Solicitor-General, who is paid $1,000.

Lord Monck, to-day, received a deputation and address on the International Railway terminus; but his reply was not very encouraging.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, July 16.

Mayor Starnes has gone to Quebec by request of Hon. Mr. Chauveau, on business connected with the formation of the Ministry.

The great obstacle to Mr. Chauveau's success was the school question. The Protestants were against him.

Hon. Mr. Galt and Mr. King, of the Bank of Montreal, have been invited to visit New-Brunswick, to partake of a public dinner to be given them there.

A meeting of the Privy Council will take place early next week.

A benefit will be given at the Theatre Royal tomorrow night for the Southern Relief fund.

Express trains have been put on the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

PETERBORO, C. W., Tuesday, July 16.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed eight stores on Front-street. Loss about $25,000; insured $15,000.

Base Ball at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 16.

At the match game of base ball, played this afternoon between the Nationals, Washington, D. C., and the Buckeye Club, of this city, the former scored 88 runs to the latters 12.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 16.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	95,046,458
Specie	833,466
Legal Tender Notes	15,397,828
Due from other Banks	15,770,365
Due to other Banks	14,238,518
Deposits	38,640,434
Circulation (National)	24,771,684
Circulation (State)	264,922

Expense in Carrying out the Reconstruction Bill.

The estimate of the Paymaster-General and Adjutant-General of the amount of appropriations required to cover expenses of the reconstruction acts of Congress, which was communicated to the Senate on Monday, was as follows:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned, to whom the subject has been referred, have the honor to report that a further appropriation of one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars would appear, from the estimates received, to be possibly necessary to complete the work of reconstruction in the rebel States, under the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867.

The original appropriation for this object ($500,000, by joint resolution of March 30, 1867,) has been distributed to the respective districts, as follows:

First District	$69,444 44
Second District	69,444 45
Third District	97,222 22
Fourth District	97,222 22
Fifth District	166,666 67

It appears, by the estimates transmitted, that a further large amount is requisite, as follows:

First District	$80,000
Second District	461,805
Third District	27,778
Fourth District	245,539
Fifth District	76,753
Total	$891,875

If Gen. Ord's fourth district registers, estimated for the 1st of July only, should be continued on duty under pay to the end of July, there should be added to the above the expenses for that month, at the rates of compensation stated in his estimate, the sum of $159,781, and if continued to the end of August, double that sum—$319,562.

The same, likewise, of Gen. Sheridan's fifth district, above estimated, received as for one month only. If the monthly expenses continue for a period of two months at the rates stated, they will amount to the further sum of $218,420; if for three months, to $436,840.

These figures give the sum of $1,648,277 as possibly required, but dependent upon contingencies, which cannot now be determined.

B. W. BRICE, P. M. G.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest from the Army—Lopez asks a Conference—The Defences of Paraguay Impregnable—General Asboth Striving to Mediate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, May 27, 1867.

We have news from headquarters up to the 20th inst. On the 19th a flag of truce came from President Lopez asking a conference of chiefs. President Mitre being in Buenos Ayres, an officer came at once for instructions. This is the first proposal for a conference since it was known that Paraguay had formally accepted the propositions of the United States for mediation. We shall probably hear now some defined conditions of peace.

Paraguay had been industriously extending lines between the two armies. When the attack was made on Fort Curupaiti, some months ago, the deep ditch and the abattis together were found by the Allies to be simply impassable. A line of ditch and abattis quite as invulnerable extends now for leagues from the river back below Fort Humaitá out inland, passing the camps, and penetrating morasses, which are quite as effectual defences.

The cholera had declined in the camp of the Allies. The loss of troops by this pestilence has been alarming. No account of loss gives the figures at less than 8,000 by cholera, in the months of March and April. In this city official reports made to quiet the people, and prevent the desertion of the city, were, in all, 2,000 deaths in forty days, but it is now ascertained that the number was nearer 5,000. In this city, also, it has quite disappeared, except in sporadic cases.

Gen. Asboth, the American Minister to this Government, has been exerting himself to effect a mediation between the Allies and Paraguay. The latter has accepted it, the other not. I believe that if Brazil were assured that she should receive back again that fine Province of Matto Grosso, that there would be no delay in making peace. But the arbiter cannot tell in advance how he will decide.

Gen. Polidoro, a very valuable Brazilian officer and chief of staff, has just gone home very ill of disease contracted in the swamps. His fighting days are prematurely over.

The rebellion in the interior is about ended by the flight of most of the rebels to Chili, where they have been warmly welcomed. The bulk of their forces and armaments came from Chili at first, and the indisposition of the people of the interior to go to the war in Paraguay prepared the way for a rebellion. For a while it was a most formidable affair, but now it is quite quelled, except in the remote Province of San Juan. But that will soon disappear.

One of the greatest events for the interior ever recorded is the survey, by the Government Engineer, of the route of a railway from Cordoba to Salta, a distance of 700 miles. It is for the same Company, English, which has 130 miles finished of a railway from Rosario toward Cordoba. The report represents the proposed line as nearly level, requiring no heavy work of any kind. It penetrates deposits of pure salt in exhaustless quantities, and affords an outlet for copper mines that rival in richness those of Lake Superior. It is the intention of this Company to extend their road as rapidly as possible. They have the most liberal concessions from Government, including free admission of all materials, freedom from taxes, and a strip of six miles in width of land the whole route.

William Wheelwright, Esq., the originator of this great railroad enterprise, a native of Newburyport, Conn., and who is its soul and head, has just been appointed United States Consul at Rosario. It was an appointment fit to be made.

On the 23d inst., the fourteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Provincial Constitution, the Provincial Legislature met in this city. Gov. Alsina gave them a verbal address and sent in his formal message written. Dr. Alsina is young, and his cabinet has only young men, but his administration will be one of the most marked for good in our history. The solution of the paper money problem, fixing a value in gold on the currency, was only second to the scheme which supplied money for putting down the great rebellion without a foreign loan. The most desperate efforts have been made by a few to keep the old mode of daily fluctuations and fictitious values. But the crisis is past, and we are to have a specie basis and a fixed value for currency.

One of the most singular speculations of the age is a joint stock hospital about ready for opening. Subscribers paying $1 20, silver, monthly, are to be admitted free. It is an experiment, but it is said to be based on statistics that make its success certain.

We are waiting impatiently for Congress to be opened. The Senate has met and organized ten days ago, but a quorum of the lower House does not appear. Delegates from the interior do not come.

By the present mail over £200,000 sterling will go to Europe by drafts instead of produce. The rate of drawing has been chiefly at 48¾d. to the silver dollar at 90 days.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has gone home from this station. She was the flagship 2,000 tons burden, 20 guns of 99-pounds, 480 men, 9 years old, and carries marks received at New-Orleans and Mobile.

There is already a good deal of excitement over the Presidential election, for which electors are to be chosen next January. The term is for six years. The Confederacy copied the Argentine Constitution in this, and the President is ineligible for reëlection.

The Government has called for 4,500 troops from the provinces lately in rebellion, destined for the war in Paraguay.

So marked has been the protection of deserters from the national forces in Cordoba, that the General Government has asked the Governor of that province to explain it.

Very little wool has been bought lately for the United States market. The recent tariff is regarded as almost prohibitory.

The year is favorable for sheep farmers, and it is supposed that flocks have increased twenty-five per cent.

There are six United States merchant ships in port, viz.: *May, Templar, Kate Sargent, New-York, Thomas Fletcher* and *T. Cushing.*

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major-Gen. Canby, Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington; Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A.; Gen. G. F. Bruce, Col. Zulick, Philadelphia, and J. H. McVicker, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Chief-Justice Chase, Gen. Green and Hon. A. Myers, Syracuse; Hon. P. H. Smith, Chicago; Hon. W. T. Allen, Oswego, and Hon. G. L. Dunlap, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A. R. Raugabe, the Greek Minister, and C. Raugabe, Secretary of the Legation, and Hon. T. T. Davis, Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, and E. T. Welles, son of the Secretary of the Navy, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Geo. Ashmun and Hon. John B. Alley, Massachusetts, and Lieut. Mullerts, of the Danish Army, are at the Astor House.

FIRE IN AVENUE D.—About 5:45 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the dwelling house No. 110 Avenue D. occupied by Herman Meyer, who sustained a loss of $200, no insurance. Origin of the fire unknown.

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Société des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,

Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!
NO. 699 BROADWAY.

To Get Rid of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Remittent Fever, use Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, a standard remedy, that acts quickly and cures thoroughly. Sold everywhere.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG Co

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by

STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware. A full assortment at the lowest prices.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Artemus Ward Fairly Sold.—"Ward," said Orpheus C. Kerr to that inveterate punster, "do you know what tree PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is made from?" "Tisn't made from a tree at all," said Artemus, "but from South American flowers." "Is a poplar a tree?" said Orpheus. "To be sure it is," replied Artemus. "Well," responded the other, "isn't PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS a pop'lar perfume?" Had him there.

"Husbands, Love your Wives," and give them Plantation Bitters when they are suffering from nervousness, general debility, faintness, spasms, or any of the thousand-and-one diseases to which the weaker sex is liable. Having yourselves experienced the benefit of their use, extend the blessing to others. This invaluable tonic will chase hypochondria or "the Blues"—give tone to the damaged nervous system—gently stimulate languid secretions—dispel vapors and *ennui*, and generally build up the worn constitution. For each sex and all ages it is a gentle stimulant and a refreshing cordial. Millions of bottles are sold daily all over the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GLASSFORD—MCBRIEN.—On Monday evening, July 15, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., HARRY GLASSFORD to ISABELLE F. MCBRIEN, both of this City.

HALLETT—SCOTT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. J. J. Browner, of Staten Island, Mr. GEORGE HALLETT, of New-York, to Miss ANNA CAROLINE SCOTT, of Morristown.

JUDD—THURSTON.—On Sunday evening, June 30, at the First Free Will Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., by Rev. E. B. Fernald, Mr. SILAS C. JUDD to Miss FANNIE E. THURSTON, both of this City.

KENNEDY—GORMAN.—On Tuesday, July 9, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. CRAMMOND KENNEDY to Miss AGNES GORMAN.

DIED.

BRUYN.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 16, Mrs. CATHARINE BRUYN, relict of the late Severyn Bruyn, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 18th inst., from her late residence, in Kingston.

BEMENT.—On Monday, July 15, suddenly, at Bacon Hill, N. Y., HARRIET MARY, daughter of William and Catherine Bement, in the 9th year of her age.

GADDIS.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, July 15, FLORENCE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Andrew A. and Ann Elizabeth Gaddis, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 241 South 1st-st., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HOLEHAN.—JULIA, the beloved wife of Michael Holehan, in the 25th year of her age.

Her funeral takes place at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from their residence, No. 56 Broome-st., New-York.

HALL.—On Sunday, July 14, of gastritis, MARY KATE, daughter of A. A. and Eleanor L. Hall, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 260 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, July 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 16, HARRY, infant son of Wm. M. and Emily L. Hammond, aged 7 months and 26 days.

The remains were taken to Watertown for interment.

KNAPP.—On Monday evening, July 15, at Islip, L. I., WILLIE, son of Wm. K. and Maria M. Knapp, in the 6th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 17th inst. Conveyances will be at Islip Depot to meet the 7½ A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

SNIFFEN.—On Tuesday, July 16, SAMUEL L. SNIFFEN, of the firm of Seaman, Bro. & Sniffen, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and of his father-in-law, Capt. Avery Brumley, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Schermerhorn and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

SCHMIDT.—At Fort Hamilton, on Monday, July 15, of cholera infantum, VIOLA, youngest child of Edward M. and Emilie Schmidt, aged 7 months and 28 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SAULT.—Suddenly, early on Tuesday morning, July 16, EDWARD IRVING, only son of Raymond and Elizabeth Sault, in the 4th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TWINE.—On Monday, July 15, at her residence, 83d-st. and 10th-av., SARA ELOISE, wife of George H. Twine, in her 23d year.

The remains will be taken to Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, the 18th inst. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., at 11:30 A. M., Hoboken 11:45 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, at 12:30 P. M.

☞ New-Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

WARD.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Monday, July 8, HENRY G. WARD, of New-York, formerly of Shanghae, China, son of the late Frederick G. Ward, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Salem, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND
EVERY DISEASE OF THE
HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST,
DEFECTS OF SIGHT AND HEARING,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST
STAGE,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
And the various forms of
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 28th-st.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GAS WORKS

for COAL, RESIN, or OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 592 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION will hold an adjourned meeting at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, at 1 P. M. The Society has for its object to improve the breeding and management of poultry in this country, is national in its scope, and deserves the coöperation of all interested in the subject. Those desiring to enroll their names as members are invited to be present or send communications. Fee for membership, $3 per year.

J. G. FINNIE, No. 11 Wall-st., President.
S. M. SAUNDERS, Pearl and Cedar sts., Cor. Sec.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25. Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.

S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair cutting. Studio, No. 95 Duane-st. Hair dye, 50 cents; black or brown; best in use; quantity equals any dollar size.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN COLLARS AT $1 50 per dozen. See P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S "notice" under "Dry Goods."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL
Has returned to New-York City and removed his Consultation Rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place, to
NO. 4 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
(One door west of 5th-av.)
where he can be daily consulted on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
and all the various diseases of the
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

NEPHO-THERAPON,
the celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. LIGHTHILL
for the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions
of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power and cures Consumption.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Nepho-Therapon. Dr. LIGHTHILL has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application, and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

FROM C. C. WAITE, ESQ.,
Proprietor of the Brevoort House, New-York.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Having experienced in my own case the beneficial effects of the skill and experience of Dr. LIGHTHILL in the treatment of Catarrh, and knowing of his success in many other cases treated by him, I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and the public.

C. C. WAITE.

CONSULTATION ROOMS:
NO. 4 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

INSTANT RESTORATION.

In fainting fits, and all sudden attacks that either convulse the system or produce insensibility, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF instantly rallies the vital powers, and produces healthful reaction. Have it always on hand for such emergencies. When the danger is imminent, prompt action is everything.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

SOLUBLE BLUE.
FREE FROM ACID.

Prepared by D. F. TIEMAN & CO. Dry, in casks, kegs, ten, five, two and one pound cans; liquid, in two, four, eight and sixteen ounce bottles.

J. H. TIEMAN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhea.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION—SUNDAY CLUBS.—At a meeting of the Young Men's Liquor Dealers' Association, held at their headquarters in Prince-st., on Tuesday evening, the Secretary was directed to request the Liquor Dealers and the Citizens of the Metropolitan District to form Sunday Clubs, with the view of meeting on Sunday at their usual places of resort, to avail themselves of the privilege of enjoying the beverages which they had previously paid for during the week. It has been decided by Judge Bosworth and the majority of the Excise Commissioners, that the right of citizens to drink their own beverages, thus previously purchased, cannot be denied to them either on Sunday, or between midnight and sunrise. As the great questions of civil and religious liberty, and municipal independence are involved, all citizens who are desirous of expressing their disapprobation of the infamous excise usurpation, are requested to unite in the formation of these clubs. It is suggested that the initiation fee be placed at ten or fifteen cents, which shall entitle the member to all the privileges of the club. Evening clubs of the same character may be formed, during the course of any evening, which may go into regular session immediately at 12 o'clock at night. It is held that these clubs need not remove from the regular bar-rooms for the purpose of going into session; as the bar is held to be closed, in estimation of law, when its money-drawer is locked, and money is no longer received, in the way of traffic for liquor, over the counter.

H. ARCULARIUS, Secretary Y. M. L. D. A.

"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION SOCIETY," whose object is to "search out and reclaim fallen women," are in urgent need of funds to carry them through the Summer, and to enable them to extend a work which has thus far shown very gratifying results. We need money in constant and liberal supplies; also family stores, such as flour, sugar, soap, starch, hams, tea, coffee, rice, or anything else used in a large family, which may be sent to Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, President, No. 54 Bleecker-st.; ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st., or P. F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 22 White-st. Shall we appeal in vain?

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER
of
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

JUST ISSUED, a new edition of the General Catalogue of
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
Thoroughly revised, and with additional new and valuable works up to July 1, 1867.
. Copies sent to any address, post-paid, on application.

JUST PUBLISHED.
TEN MONTHS IN BRAZIL,
With Incidents of Voyages and Travels, Descriptions of Scenery and Character, Notices of Commerce and Productions, &c.
By Capt. JOHN CODMAN.
1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated. $1 50.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,
No. 149 Washington-st., Boston.

MISS THACKERAY'S NEW STORY.—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Neat paper covers. Price 15 cents. No. 1 Loring's Tales of the Day. Sold at all bookstores. LORING, Publisher, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110	110½	Aug. 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
Coupon, 1881	110⅝	110⅞	June 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109¼	July, 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅝	111⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109	109⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '65	108	108⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 " new, 67	108	108⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Registered	102	102⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
10-40 Coupon	102	102⅛	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅛	114⅜
Gold	140⅜	140½			

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

JULY 16, 1867.

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 45 DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 5 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 05 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE.

The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business about the first day of August next.

A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for. New subscribers from this date will pay $40 per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the date of payment of the calls.

Circulars, with full information, may be obtained at the office of the Company as above.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELERS' USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, July 6, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, the President reports that the Company have compromised and paid since September, 1866, debts contracted by their predecessors to the amount of $104,030; in liquidating these claims they have saved to the Company $32,871; the Company have paid to the stockholders a dividend of $18,000, and are not in debt one dollar, except a disputed claim of $22,000, to Atwood, Clark & Dunham, and one to Hull of $300; the Company have paid $90,000 besides their current expenses, and have on hand $32,778, including $4,000 at the wells; everything is in the best possible condition at the wells; nine new wells going down.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run. Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, Nos. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. principal due 1893—for sale in sums to suit. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim.	Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,

CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:

MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.

Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,505,630 23.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 10, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, in addition to Government tax.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, 15th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y, S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits, $4,500,000.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes a child to board, from 2 to 4 years old, where it will have a good home and a mother's care. Call at No. 518 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN the neighborhood of Madison-square, a bedroom and sitting-room, with breakfast only, (and alone;) would be permanent; reference. Address J. A. B., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS and good board can be had at Croton, on the Hudson; good boating, bathing and fishing; pleasant walks and shady groves; five minutes from railroad depot; first-class accommodations for horses and carriages. For full particulars inquire of the Misses TOMPKINS, on the premises, or of C. M. TELLER, No. 108 Leonard-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y. or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. GARDINER, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SINgle gentleman for about two months, in a private family, about one hour from the City. Address L. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—DOBBS' FERRY ON Hudson—Accommodation for gentleman, wife and servant, with board near depot; stable, if required. Apply for particulars at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FIVE OR SIX single gentlemen, with a private family on Staten Island, near Anandale Depot; unexceptionable location. Refers to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 62. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ¼ mile from depot. Reference—Dr. E. Todd, second door east of Broadway, in 18th-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE.—A small private family occupying a comfortable house near the water and landing, can accommodate a small family or two gentlemen with board on reasonable terms; good boating and bathing can be had; distance from the City, fifty minutes by boat. Address Box No. 6,027 Post-office.

BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, (three rooms, 14x18, 6.10x12,) on the Shrewsbury River; bathing in front; ocean three miles below; table and attendance equal to Long Branch hotels; terms about one-half. Address Darrow's Cottages, near Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD AT DUNDEE LAKE—NEAR PATerson, one hour from New-York, in a private family; pleasant rooms, location pleasant and healthy, good boating and fishing. Address R. ALYEA, Paterson, N. J.

BOARD IN A FARMHOUSE WANTED for a family of two ladies and four children. Address W. C. D., Box No. 4,587 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY for a single young man of quiet habits: a family preferred; send price of board. Address T. T. SHEEN, Jr., No. 856 Broadway.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with good board in a private house, pleasantly situated. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a private family on the seashore at Rockaway. Apply to CHAS. H. FULLER, No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A gentleman and wife, four children and servant. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,753 New-York Post-office, stating location, terms and reference.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, Staten Island, on the European plan, first landing from Whitehall-st., New-York, offers the best inducements of any hotel out of the City to people wishing a convenient, airy place. Boats hourly from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at 10 and 11½ P. M. Fine fishing and drives; stabling on the premises. Address THOMAS D. GALE, as above.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests. Baggage-master and omnibuses at depot.

M. T. SEYMOUR, Manager.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROBERTSON'S PRIVATE HOTEL, NO. 2 NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, LONDON.

Bed, meat breakfast, fire, gas, attendance and use of coffee-room, 4s. per day.

Private sitting-rooms if required.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.

PROPRIETORS, THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY. LIMITED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CHEMISTS AND Mining Engineers offer their services to those about to invest in mining adventures on the Pacific coast. They will make impartial examinations of mines and mining property, and report their true condition, the nature and value of the ores, &c., and give all information that can be required concerning them.

FALKENAN & HANKS, Pacific Chemical Works, San Francisco, Cal.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

New-York.

STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers, No. 29 Broad-st.
EDWIN J. HANKS, Banker, No. 61 Broadway.
JOSEPH STEINERT, Merchant, No. 113 Chambers-st.
FRIEDRICH KAPP, Lawyer, No. 4 Wall-st.
FALKENAN, PALLAK & CO., Jewelers, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

San Francisco.

FRED. McCRELLISH & CO., Proprietors *Alta California*.
ROBERT E. C. STEARNS, Secretary Harbor Commissioners.
Prof. PRICE, Chemist.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—FROM GEORGIA Wheat—for sale by HENRY W. SMITH & CO., No. 125 Broad-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,

No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$337,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

July 1, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 8th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. S. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$250,000
Net Surplus	134,074
Total	$384,074

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 27, of seventy-five per share on the capital stock, payable on demand.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six 6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. (per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4½ WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.

M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

A FEW NICE HOUSES FOR SALE ON 116th and 117th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., three stories, basement and cellar, brown-stone stoop and trimmings; all modern improvements. Price $9,500. Inquire of the foreman on the premises.

39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, black walnut finish, for sale cheap, with or without new furniture.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EXECUTORS AND OWNERS OF REAL estate desirous of meeting with a man of integrity and ability to take charge of their property, will address REAL ESTATE, Station D. Best of references given.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots, 56x102, on 78th-st., near the entrance of the Park. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of gray limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bed-rooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to

HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN,
JAMES RENFREW, JR.,
} Executors.

or to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, at public auction, July 20, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the dwelling-house occupied by Richard Housman at the time of his death, on the premises, about twenty-one acres of land, formerly the property of said Richard Housman, deceased, near the village of Centreville, or Four Corners, Staten Island, in lots of three or more acres each.

From the elevated location, splendid views may be had of the bays of New-York and Newark, the river, surrounding villages, &c. The property is about one mile from ferries from Tompkinsville, and about two miles from ferries from Port Richmond and Factoryville to New-York City.

The building sites are the most superb upon the island. The neighborhood is filled with beautiful villas, and tastefully laid out grounds are seen on every side. A fish pond, containing gold, silver and other fish, is upon the premises.

Sale positive to close an estate.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence at Poughkeepsie, about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.

OR,

If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, land highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

A LARGE ELEGANT RESIDENCE, blackwalnut finish, extensive outbuildings; 80 or 400 acres superior land, large valuable fruit orchards, beautiful grounds and shade, 2 miles river front, 60 miles from city. Finest place and investment on the Hudson. For sale very cheap, or exchange for city property.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, THIRTY-seven miles on Long Island, with house, barn, fruit orchard, and half the crops; price only $2,600. Also, one of 433 acres, large buildings, plenty of fruit, &c.; price $8,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A FARM of 18 acres, with new house, barn, &c., within 1¼ miles of the depot, and in sight of Long Island Sound. Inquire of H. MASEMANN, No. 114 East 31st-st., or No. 452 4th-av.

$5,500.—A GOOD DAIRY OR GRAIN farm in Jersey, 100 acres, with stock, crops and farming utensils, 28 miles from New-York. Terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR JEFferson City, Mo.; very cheap.

J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

TO LET—A TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, situated on Washington-av., between 7th and 8th sts., Morrisania. The house is most conveniently located for a City business man, being within three minutes' walk of Harlem Railroad Station; it contains 14 rooms; is newly painted inside and outside; surrounded by an abundance of fruit trees and a commodious garden. A line of horse-cars also passes the house every five minutes. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, corner of 6th-st. and Washington-av., Morrisania, or WM. CAULDWELL, *Sunday Mercury* Office, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLAND, a cottage with eight rooms, two lots, some garden and fruit; suitable for a small family; good healthy location, near the ferry; for two to nine months.

D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

DESK ROOM—$7 50.—SECOND FLOOR MARble front building, No. 25 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Centre-st. Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—ON west side, between New-York Hotel and 10th-st.; long lease at cheap rent; full-size lot. Address, real name, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 668 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to

B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—STORE NO 323 WASHINGTON-ST., suitable for produce commission or general business. Inquire of H. G. BROWN & CO., No. 104 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to hire, from September or October, until May, 1868, a portion of a house with conveniences for housekeeping; location between 34th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. For first-class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address T. W., Box No. 1,338 New-York Post-office.

DESK ROOM WANTED—ON FIRST FLOOR, in Pine-st., between Broadway and William-st., by an unexceptionable party, who will only be there at times daily. Address S., Box No. 444 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE A MEDIUM-sized house, well located, and in good order, unfurnished. Address H., Post-office Box No. 649.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a permanent situation in a respectable private family, hotel, or boarding-house; solicitous to get the care of a house during the absence of the family in the country, principally for the sake of a home; is entirely trustworthy; references. Call at No. 325 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 2d-av., near 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would live in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork, cooking, washing and ironing by a young married American woman; would like to have her child, 7 years old, with her; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 521 3d-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a girl; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited, at No. 155 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; understands cake, pastry and soups; the very best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 153 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to assist with the light housework of a family and sew; would be willing to go in the country; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman (American) in a small family where she can have her little girl, four years old, with her; no objection to going out of the City. Apply at No. 23 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meat, game and pastry; would assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., two doors from 7th-av., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family; would attend to milk and butter, or assist in the washing and ironing; good reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 314 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress or as laundress in a small family; is an excellent laundress; can do French fluting; can give best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to go to the country as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent, and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 364 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a private family; is able to do all kinds of plain sewing and dressmaking; would do the chamberwork, and be willing to make herself useful. Apply at Mrs. Scott's, No. 45 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands fluting of all kinds; or good cook; full satisfaction in either of them; best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—AT PEEKSKILL, OR ANY OTHER part, a situation for general housework in a small family; good reference; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PROTestant girl of 16, a situation as nurse; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is a good sewer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation in the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has eight years' references. Call for two days at No. 438 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as cook; would assist with the washing in a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 36 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as housemaid or waitress; good reference. Call at No. 18 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as children's nurse; would have no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 169 West 40th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family, who has lost her baby a few days ago. Inquire at No. 136 West 19th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant cook who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; is a good cook; has excellent recommendations; no objections to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a private family; the best of reference can be given. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do housework in a small family, or take care of children; will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHwoman, Protestant, as nurse, or would do chamberwork; understands French and music; is well educated; good reference. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL, Protestant, as chambermaid or to do light housework; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent woman as cook and to wash and iron, or as laundress; in the City or country. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble domestic as laundress or plain cook; willing to assist at washing and ironing. Call on Monday or Tuesday at 145 East 32d-st., first floor; best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 554 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, with good City reference, as nursery governess. Call or address No. 648 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MET WITH reverses, and having an aged sick mother to support, would like to get employment to do at her own house; is a first-rate button-hole maker, can do ladies' sewing, also repairing gentlemen's clothing very neatly. Inquire at No. 147 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN lost her own child two weeks old, and would like to go out as a wet nurse. Can be seen for one week at No. 333 South 7th-st., Jersey City.

A YOUNG LADY GOING OUT BY THE day as fashionable dressmaker wishes more engagements; none need apply but those having good work. No. 214 West 33d-st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as first-class nurse and plain seamstress; satisfactory City referance given. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 East 22d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages &c., moderate, to suit the times.

AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—American Employment Association. English nurse or chambermaid. Scotch, general housework. First-class girls.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; no objection to the country; good references given. Address D. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PRIVATE waiter, by one who can furnish the best of recommendations as to character and capability, and who is now in want of a place in consequence of the departure of his late employer for Europe. Address WAITER, No. 936 Broadway, New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single American young man; understands gardening; seven years' experience; City references regarding qualifications, industry and moral character; good home preferred to big wages. Address WATSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady sober young man; willing and obliging; would go to the country with a private family; left my last place on account of my employer parting with his team; the best of references. Address MC., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife is a good cook, and is a first-rate laundress; is a first-class dairy maid; they have no incumbrance; both have the best of reference. Address G. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, or No. 98 Forsyth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT gardener and coachman, married man, without incumbrance; a good milker and willing to work. Apply to T. H. FIELD, No. 160 Fulton-st., Bureau of Information, on Wednesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, just now disengaged through the family going away; has been always temperate, and has unquestionable references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 948 Broadway, Madden's harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S nurse or valet by a steady man of experience who is accustomed to wait on an invalid; reference from the first physicians in the City. W. H. B., No. 84 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and has the highest testimonials from former employers. Address E. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT incumbrance a situation as gardener; understands his business and can be well recommended. Address G. B., care of R. H. Allen & Co., Seed Warehouse, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener who understands his business; can milk, is willing and obliging, and would make himself generally useful. Call on or address CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class plain vegetable gardener, and understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good reference given. Address J. J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a man who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 250 4th-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address T. D., Spanish Vice-Consul, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly, also the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address W. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife in a small family, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook or to do general housework; good reference given. Address C. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man understands farming and taking care of a vegetable garden; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; can give twelve years' reference. Address J. K., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; would see to a small place, or assist in a garden; can plow, milk and mow; has good references as to sobriety and capability. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the stables No. 32 East 18th-st., every day until engaged.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, PORTERS, watchmen, grooms, farm hands, and every description of male help, supplied free of charge, thus saving trouble and expense of advertising. We guarantee satisfaction, as we study to please. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10.

TO PRINTERS.—A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS old wants to learn the printer's trade; has had some experience, and is well recommended. Call or address C. T., No. 287 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A first-rate hand and is quick and correct, to fill the position of policy clerk in an insurance office; first-class references required. Address Box No. 5,144 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY ENGAGED in buying hosiery and furnishing goods in Europe wishes a position in some business house, either in that capacity or any other in which he could be useful; salary moderate. Address F. G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS (MALE AND FEMALE) for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure; no risk; see the profits—$50 from $6; send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Box No. 4,781 Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, LIVing a short distance in the country, a young girl willing to make herself generally useful. One who wishes a permanent place in a good home may address FULTON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW HANDS WITH GOOD reference to operate on machines. Flannel shirts to work out side of the shop. B. BLUMBERG & BRO., 38 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK; must have good recommendations; wages no object. Address Captain DICK, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—A MAN TO CARE HORSES, &c., in a private stable, with satisfactory reference. Call at 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 498 Water-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and seamstress for a private family. Apply Tuesday at No. 330 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East [illegible]-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. SAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institution of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this renowned place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss SAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

A CARD.—AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE years, the subscriber has returned to the City and opened rooms at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, for instruction in the art of Penmanship.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the Reputed Penman of America.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

A TEACHER OF FRENCH, GERMAN, Italian and Spanish languages offers to exchange instruction for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. GEORGE R. LEDERER, No. 331 East 13th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms—50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, AT 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st. near Broadway, horses, carriages and harness, consisting of one pair of light gray and bay ponies, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high; perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and very stylish drivers; have been driven only by ladies and children. Also, a Prince Albert carriage, made to order for the present owner by White, of Philadelphia, with pole, shafts, and good running order; a set of double harness, but little used and in good order.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $25 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 2[illegible]9 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

BILLIARDS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL BILLIARD ROOM is now reopened in a style which, for elegance and appointments, is not surpassed by any billiard room in the City.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin........ $90 00
Steerage........ 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms........ $75—$90 00
Steerage........ 32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin........ $170 | Steerage........ $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE........ LEMARIE.... SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE........ DUCHESNE.... SATURDAY, Aug. 10
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.... SATURDAY, Aug. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ...... HILLIARD .... SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion-tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $150
Second Cabin Passage........ 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage........ $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $125
Second Cabin Passage........ 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS........ Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR.. Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO........ July 17
HECLA........ July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........ $100 Gold.
Steerage........ $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA........ WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO........ WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA........ WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS........ SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE........ SATURDAY, July 27
ENGLAND, CUTTING........ SATURDAY, Aug. 3
HELVETIA, THOMPSON........ SATURDAY, Aug. 10

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice...... Saturday, July 20
ARAGO........ H. A. Gadsden... Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner.... Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON........ C. H. Townsend... Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....... Saturday, Sept. 14

and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS........ $120
SECOND-CLASS........ 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, July 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA........ WEDNESDAY...July 17
CITY OF PARIS........ SATURDAY.....July 20
EDINBURGH........ WEDNESDAY.....July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP........ SATURDAY.....July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY.....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON........ SATURDAY......Aug. 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

HO FOR THE GOLD MINES.—THE IDAHO and Montana Transportation Company's steamer DEER LODGE will leave St. Louis July 20, St. Joseph 24th, Omaha 26th, Sioux City 28th, Fort Randall 30th, for Fort Benton and the mining districts. For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York, or to JOHN G. COPELIN, St. Louis.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z.; and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $235 to $265 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—RISING STAR, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 10, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. HOWES, July 20.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Aug. 10,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.
C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA AND VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, July 18.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on July 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 17th..	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th..	7 A. M.
Thursday, 18th....	4 P. M.	Thursday, 18th....	7 A. M.
Friday, 19th........	4½ P. M.	Friday, 19th........	7 A. M.
Saturday, 20th....	10 A. M.	Saturday, 20th....	6 A. M.
Sunday, 21st........	8 A. M.	Saturday, 20th....	5 P. M.
		Sunday, 21st........	5 P. M.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot Warren-st., at 4¾ P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6¾ A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 30	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 80	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 75	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 17th.	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th.	6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 18th..	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 18th..	6¾ A. M.
Friday, 19th.....	4 P. M.	Friday, 19th.....	6¾ A. M.
Saturday, 20th...	4 P. M.	Saturday, 20th....	8 A. M.
		Saturday, 20th....	7 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1½; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT SECOND-HAND PLATFORM coach and two second-hand bretts for sale cheap; several other second-hand carriages. Also,
ALL STYLES NEW CARRIAGES.
1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Repository, Broadway, near Bleecker.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 23,000 patients testify. See their names at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bung-sealed.

440 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL, as above.

100,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:
1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

15,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles and salt, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds, to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, sugar, vinegar, coffee, candles and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and [illegible]	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 33. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $27,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.
JACOB H. GUMBLE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, WILLIAM HAW, JR., Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 22, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph Rosenbush and Albert Hartman, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 17, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, Number 595, and dated June 14, 1867, made by Henry W. Hubbell, in favor of and indorsed by Robert L. Taylor, for ten thousand dollars, and payable four months after date; payment of said note has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same. If found, its return to the subscriber is requested. HENRY W. HUBBELL, No. 68 Wall st.

LOST—ONE $1,000 7.30 UNITED STATES TREASURY note, No. 77,972, issue of 15th August, 1864; and one $500 7.30 note, No. 167,537, same issue; the property of a charitable institution. A suitable reward will be paid for said notes if returned to No. 18 Platt-st.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE!
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
MY WIFE POLLY,
and ONLY A CENT.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE
under contribution.
THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS
yield their products to thus, the
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 22d—Opening of the PANTOMIME SEASON. FOX'S Comic Pantomime LITTLE BOY BLUE will be produced.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 17 and 18.
The talented Dramatic Company in DREAMS OF DELUSION and LOAN OF A LOVER. Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds, &c. EVERY EVENING. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SOUL IN A SMALL BODY.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS.

By a recent invention of Mr. Frederick Mathushek, (THE NEW PATENT EQUALIZING SCALE WITH LINEAR BRIDGE,) the power of the piano is so greatly increased that an instrument of little more than HALF THE USUAL SIZE, and LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT, is in tone, volume, brilliancy and all other respects equal to that of the best full-sized pianos. This is demonstrated in the COLIBRI PIANO, four feet nine inches long, two feet eight inches wide, yet having seven full octaves. THE ORCHESTRAL PIANO (ordinary size) by the same arrangement equals a Concert Grand. The peculiar construction secures the greatest durability and longest continuance "in tune." The New-York *Weekly Review*, the leading musical authority in this country, says: "The Colibri Piano-forte can speak with such power and sonority that we must look at the thing in order to believe it possible. * * Throughout the scale the tone is even, very full, sonorous, brilliant and melodious."

Musicians, amateurs, and those desiring to purchase, are invited to call and examine. Send for illustrated circular showing the features of the invention, and the reasons for its excellence. BARLOW & DOEHLER.
No. 694 Broadway and No. 8 4th-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, SUCCESSORS to Cummings & Jennys, factory and warerooms No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The instruments produced by this firm are of the very first class, and they are offered to the public at prices much lower than any other of equal quality; a full warrantee for five years will accompany each instrument; three second-hand pianos low.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS TO RENT, OR for sale on installments at No. 425 Broome-st.; also second-hand pianos to rent or for sale low for cash. No. 425 Broome-st., second door from Crosby.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand piano-fortes, from $75 to $600. Also to let and sold on installments.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
NO. 22 WHITE-ST.,
Offer at their retail department,
PARK-ROW AND ANN-ST.,
(Directly opposite the Astor House,)
SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOZEN
Superior quality three and four-ply
LINEN COLLARS
of their well-known and popular styles, in "Turndown" and "Garrotte,"
AT $1 50 PER DOZEN!!!
six for 80 cents: a single collar to try, 15 cents—warranted in every way fully equal to the collars sold by all respectable dealers at $2 50 to $3 per dozen.
SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS, $2.
ENGLISH GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, $1.
Everything else in the men's furnishing line, at prices so much below "Broadway rates," as to make the difference felt in the pocket.
N. B.—The East Broadway, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th av. railroads terminate in front of the store.

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS.
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.
Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day as they may all be sold by to-morrow.
Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

R. H. MACY.

RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world, Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of JOHN M. FOX & CO., and doing business at No. 340 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated JUNE 11, 1867.
JOHN M. FOX.
C. H. BABCOCK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED.

A house of nine years' standing, in a safe and paying mercantile business, would admit a special partner, with $15,000 to $20,000, with a view of extending the business of the concern. Address (with real name only) A. B., Box No. 3,638, New-York.

BROADWAY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—West side; good store; good location and first-class business; seven years established; annual business, $100,000. Parties with a fair capital can buy favorably, and be sure of making money.

Also, lease for sale which will pay a capitalist twenty per cent. or more per annum. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF ONE of the largest and best copper and brass works in this or any other place (plumbers' materials,) cheap and on favorable terms. At least $25,000 required. Address P. J., Post-office Box No. 1,709.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OIL REFINERY situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. C. Keys. [illegible] No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........ WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17,
THREE HUNDRED AND TENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
Mr. DAN BRYANT........ as........ Barry O'Leary
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS.
THE RED DRAGON TROUPE.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE. THIRTY ARABS.
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
It may safely be assumed that
ASTONISHMENT WILL RISE TO AWE
IN THEIR TRIAL OF SKILL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION........ FIFTY CENTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 17, 1867,
JULIA DEAN. JULIA DEAN.
ADRIENNE, THE REIGNING FAVORITE.
Adrienne........ JULIA DEAN
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN.
SATURDAY—SECOND JULIA DEAN MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MESSRS. G. W. and W. J. THOMPSON, and the wonderful dogs Hector and Carlo, in the great drama of THE OLD STONE CROSS.
JOHN SCHMIDT. NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET........ Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 17, AT 8.

1.	March, "Persian" (new)	Strauss
2.	Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
3.	Waltz, "Josephinen"	Matzka
4.	Selection, "Lurline" (new)	Wallace
5.	Overture, "Freyschutz"	Weber
6.	Fantasie, "Solo for Oboe"	Reuter
	Mr. J. ELLER.	
7.	Polka Mazourka, "Arm in Arm" (new)	Strauss
8.	Fantasie, "Tannhauser"	Wagner
9.	Overture, "Poet and Peasant"	Suppé
10.	Waltz, "Village Swallows"	Strauss
11.	Duet, "I would my Love"	Mendelssohn
	Messrs. DEITZ and LA CROIX.	
12.	Polka, "Gnome" (new)	Strauss

Admission, 25 cents.
On Saturday, Grand Extra Concert.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

	LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Thursday, 11, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, 12, 12 M.	Thursday, 18, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 1 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

BLUE FISH AND SEA BASS FISHING.—A. WINANTS will leave for the Cholera Banks on FRIDAY, 19th inst. Broome-st., 6 A. M.; Peck-slip, 6¼ A. M.; Christopher-st., 6½ A. M.; Spring-st., 6¾ A. M. and Pier No. 4, 7 A. M. Fare—Gentlemen $2, ladies $1. J. HARRIMAN.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera, may be certain of a permanent cure. We guarantee a positive cure in all neglected and unskillfully treated cases in the shortest possible time.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LADIES WHO HAVE been unfortunate and are about to require nursing can have pleasant and well furnished rooms, careful nursing and skillful medical attendance; all female complaints from whatever cause produced skillfully treated. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., Physician and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WONDERFUL CLAIRVOYANT AND PHYSICIAN.—The celebrated Mme. LA BLANCH, of New-Orleans, late from Paris, would respectfully inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity that she can be consulted in relation to the past, present and future, revealing the destinies of [illegible] mysteries that no mortal ever knew. Mme. La B[illegible] prescribes [illegible] medicine for all curable diseases. [illegible] No. 66 West 13th st., [illegible] Office hours, from 8 A. M. to [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Working-Women's Home.

"Thirty years ago," remarked the Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY, the efficient Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry—and by the way, that institution was never in its most famous days half so able as now to reward a tour of inspection with charitable delight—"thirty years ago, when first married, my wife and I looked around upon the struggles of working-women, seamstresses, and dressmakers, to find decent houses in which they could be admitted to board, and resolved to do what we could. We immediately took three of them, and soon after four, into our family, charging them about enough to cover the cost of the operation. Since that time we have had more than forty such persons as boarders on similar terms or as guests, for considerable periods of time, and the subject of some provision of the kind for this class of people has been constantly before my mind. I am now almost ready to say, 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'"

Yes, Mr. HALLIDAY's life-long dream is almost realized. The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have purchased and remodeled for this purpose the large and massive building originally erected in a most liberal style by some of our eminent citizens as a home for colored families, extending from Mott to Elizabeth streets, a depth of 200 feet by 56 in extreme breadth, besides a garden plot or yard 200 feet by 18. The building has six stories and a basement, with coal vaults under the sidewalk, and a boiler and engine room is being erected on the Mott-street end of the yard. Nothing could have been designed more perfectly to the purpose of the Trustees than this building with the alterations of which it was found readily capable. It is, as before remarked, of the most massive and thorough construction, of brick and stone, with seven thick transverse partitions of brick running up from foundation to roof, and dividing the part south of the hall-way into eight sections, 26 by 36 feet each. Another and longitudinal partition of like character is carried up about twenty feet in from the north side, forming a series of halls and staircases, the former about eight, and the latter about ten feet wide. The broad stairs, which are of iron, in a neat and solid style, are a complete series at each end of the building, and the halls extend unbroken and well lighted from end to end on every floor, two hundred feet in length, flagged with blue stone, and making with the iron stairs a magnificent series of fire-proof passages. Behind the stairs and outside the halls are placed the water-closets, eight at each end, or sixteen on each floor above the first, and eighty in all. Such is the general plan of the building. We will now state the simple details of the new arrangement.

Beginning with the basement, we find the first section on Mott-street, 26 by 36 feet, appropriated to the laundry and adjoining the boiler room. The next section (as already shown, the sections are of uniform size,) is the kitchen, and the third is the bakery. The fourth is the bathing department, and contains fourteen apartments and bathing tubs, connected directly with a sewer beneath the floor, and with hot and cold water. The remaining four sections, 96 by 36 feet in all, are devoted to storage.

We commence the ground floor at the sole entrance for ordinary use, on Elizabeth-street. We first enter a large general office or reception room, 26 feet square, adjoining which the inner office, separated by a glass partition, occupies the rest of the front section. The second section is a parlor, the third a sitting and sewing room, and the fourth a library and reading-room, and these three are thrown into communication by removing mostly the transverse walls and substituting the support of an iron girder and column. Next is a passage to the garden plot, which, by the way, it is proposed to adorn with flowers and plants and a fountain. Beyond this passage are four more sections, also thrown into one like the parlors, forming a grand dining hall 96 by 36 feet, ample for the accommodation of 400 to 500 guests, and communicating by dum waiters with the kitchen beneath.

The remaining five stories are devoted to dormitories, and are all exactly alike. The end sections, looking on Mott and Elizabeth streets respectively, are partitioned in two suites each of three apartments—in all twenty suites and sixty rooms. These are reserved for any special objects that may present themselves, besides the accommodation of the Superintendent and employes. The other six sections on each floor are each divided in two dormitories, 26 by 13 feet, with a window at each end, space for six beds, and for sitting-room, with fireplace. This makes twelve dormitories and seventy-two beds on each floor, or sixty dormitories and 360 beds in all, besides the sixty rooms *en suite* before mentioned. Each dormitory has gaslights, table, chairs, shelves and clothes-hooks, and inside Venetian blinds to the windows. The beds will be very neatly and tastefully furnished in uniform style. Each floor has two large iron tanks of water in the centre of the hall, one of them heated constantly, day and night, by a steam coil inside, and a sink adjoining for the disposal of waste water. The engine will keep the tanks all over the house full of water at all hours. The gas in the rooms will be turned off nightly at a suitable time for retiring, but lights at the ends of each hall, with powerful reflectors, will be kept burning all night, illuminating the passages, water closets, &c. The lower three halls are furnished with steam coils throughout their length, from which the upper three will derive their full share of heat, and the temperature of the domitories will thus be sufficiently modified in all weather.

The cost of the main purchase was $100,000; a fortunate bargain, considering that it has since been appraised for a loan of one-half its value, at $140,000, and the $70,000 actually advanced. The former benevolent proprietors have loaned the remaining $30,000, and the $40,000 to be expended in alterations and furnishing have been provided for, half by the Legislature and half by private donations. So that the Home will start unembarrassed, with every prospect of unimpeded prosperity and usefulness.

It is a mooted question whether the advantages of the establishment shall be thrown open to all comers in the order of their coming, without other qualifications than that of good character, or whether the claims of those unable to earn enough or more than enough to procure decent board elsewhere should have precedence of all others until satisfied, or whether, again, high character, intelligence and refinement—in short, a capacity to impart benefits as well as to receive them—should not be considered among the best titles to preference. One thing is, however, beyond question, that no charities, in the ordinary sense of the term, will be dispensed here, but any inmate who becomes unable to pay her board—probably three dollars a week—will immediately leave the house. Cases demanding relief may be cared for by the House of Industry or other charitable institutions or individuals, the same as cases arising elsewhere; but not the faintest odor of public charity will be allowed to taint the honorable independence characteristic of all members of this establishment.

The opportunities to be here afforded for doing good to four or five hundred laboring women, mostly young and in great need of mental, moral and practical improvement, and means of wholesome enjoyment, while gathered in so compact and accessible a group, suggest themselves almost without end. Those who have accomplishments to dedicate to purposes of Christian kindness, such as entertaining musical skill, ability to teach singing-schools, general evening schools, feminine arts and handicrafts and calisthenics; to give pleasing and instructive lectures, exhibit philosophical experiments, or conduct religious meetings, will find abundant scope. Good popular books and periodicals will be in great demand. Musical instruments for both festive and devotional purposes must of course be provided and kept in active service, and no means will be neglected by the cheerful and genial piety that presides over the House of Industry, to fill these halls with harmless gaiety and joy, and to make the ways of wisdom appear, as they are, the ways of pleasantness.

The progress of the preparations is such as to encourage the expectation that the building will be ready within the present month. Of this the public will have due notice, and an opportunity will be given to all classes to inspect the establishment, and, perhaps, to give it a hearty house-warming.

A Prize Fight Indefinitely Postponed by the Police.

One of these disgraceful affairs which are becoming so common, under the name of prize fights, was arranged to come off yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, on Biker's Island, on the East River, two well-known roughs, named SHELLY and McMANUS, being the principals. Everything had been definitely arranged, and a large crowd had assembled on the island to witness the anticipated "mill." They would undoubtedly have been gratified had it not so happened that Capt. BENNETT, of the Twelfth Precinct, had been informed on the previous night of the affair, and had determined to become a participant therein. He accordingly dispatched Sergt. PHILLIPS and Officers BATES, MOLD, HALLORAN, GOLDEN and GOODEL to the scene. Sergt. PHILLIPS arrived on the island a little before 5 o'clock, and found a crowd of some 800 persons already assembled, who began scattering in every direction upon the cry of "the peelers" being raised. A great many took to their boats, and the Police, as a means of bringing them back, fired their pistols at the boats, an expedient that was successful in some instances, but in others brought a return fire from the boats. A lively fusilade was thus kept up for a moment or two, in the course of which the hat of Officer BATES was perforated, and one of the roughs who escaped, and whose name is unknown, received a flesh wound in the arm. After the *mêlee* was over Sergeant PHILLIPS remained in possession of the field, and with the following prisoners: George N. Ingersoll, John Berryman, Thos. Smith, Patrick Feory, Lawrence Marks, John Lawrence, John McCarthy, William Flynn, John McAuliffe, James Proctor, John Shelly, William Frazier, Henry Saulsbury, William McMahon, Simeon Gordon, James McGlynnon, Robert Martin, John Finally, Benjamin McGuire, James Carr and John McIntyre, all of whom were safely lodged in the Station-house, and yesterday morning were arraigned before Justice KELLY at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court, fined $10 each, and committed in default of payment. The principals in the affair managed to escape, but Sergt. PHILLIPS nevertheless had some distinguished personages among his prisoners, one of them being JOHNNY LAWRENCE, the trainer of Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, during the time that gentleman was achieving greatness.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortuary Record for the Past Week—Excess of Deaths Among Children—Distressing Typhoid Cases.

The usual weekly letter from Registrar HARRIS was yesterday received by the Board of Health.

From its contents we learn that the total mortality in New-York; in the week that ended last Saturday, amounted to 525, including 67 deaths in the public Institutions. Of the latter number, 35 were inmates of the Island asylums. There were 235 deaths in Brooklyn, including 16 in the County asylums, &c. The increase over the previous week was manifestly owing to the same general causes in both cities, for we find them to be diarrhœal diseases, fatal only, as yet, in young children. The death-rate—35.08 per 1,000 in the year in New-York, and 38.46 per 1,000 in Brooklyn—is positively too high, but it is vastly less than in the corresponding week of last year, with only 11 deaths by cholera; then there were 304 more deaths in New-York, and 14 more in Brooklyn.

Zymotic infections (including the miasms and faulty nutrition that produce cholera infantum) killed 208 persons, or 39.62 per cent. of all who died in New-York, and 105 persons, or 44.69 per cent of all that died in Brooklyn; while 225 infants perished before their first birthday (42.86 per cent. of all deaths) in the former City, and 235, or 42.55 per cent. of the total in the latter city. Under 5 years of age there died 359 (68.38 per cent.) in the former, and 157 (66.81 per cent.) in the latter city. This excessive waste of infant life was rather more widely distributed than in any previous week of the season, yet in the cleanly central region, including the Fifteenth Ward and the western sections of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first, there was no increase of mortality. There was less than 1 death in 6,000 among the inhabitants of that enviable district last week; while in the aggregate population of the First, Fourth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—the East River side region of condensed population, and just now the most defective in local cleanliness—there was 1 death in every 1,106 of the inhabitants; and in that great belt of tenant-houses and other local evils, nearly 80 per cent. of those that died were children under 5 years old.

The fatality of measles and scarlatina has measurably decreased, and nothing except cholera infantum is epidemic. The total mortality was less by eighty deaths than the average in the corresponding week the previous six years.

Coroners made returns upon forty-seven inquests, six of which were cases of drowning. There were two deaths certified by faithful physicians, with the following indorsements:

First case—Mrs. ——, aged 30, housekeeper, No. — Eighth-avenue; typhoid fever, three weeks: "The whole family were taken sick at the same time, and having no relatives, consequently suffered lack of nursing. No person could be induced to give the needed care, and they were left many hours at a time without nursing.

Second case—Same fever; the husband and father, aged 51 years, a Turner; died in Charity Hospital.

"This man was removed from —— Eighth-avenue; case aggravated by want of nursing at home, and by his own excitement and care for a delirious wife and six children."

Thus, from want of the necessary nursing and care—such as women gave most willingly in the war—a father and mother were lost and a family of orphans and paupers was made. This instance illustrates one great source of preventable mortality and woe among the poor. Hundreds of lives might be saved every month this Summer by intelligent charity in nursing and personal care of the sick poor.

Expenses of the Fire Department.

The Board of Estimate, composed of the Mayor, Comptroller and the Fire Commissioners, met yesterday, at 11½ A. M., at the Mayor's Office, and adopted the following estimates of the expenses of the Department for the year 1868:

New apparatus	$27,000		
New buildings and repairs	28,200		
Machine and paint shop supplies	8,000		
Hose-shop supplies	5,000		
Harness-shop supplies	3,000		
Rents	1,800		
Coal and wood	15,500		
Contingencies and rewards	12,500		
Gas	10,000		
Horses	5,500		
Horse feed and straw	25,500		
Horseshoeing	4,500		
Telegraph supplies	5,030		
Supplies for the Department of every description not enumerated, including stationery and printing	25,000	$176,530	
Salaries and wages, as fixed by Commissioners		523,470	$700,000
Increase of salaries and wages by Legislature. See Laws of State of New-York, chapter 876, 1866, and chapter 408, 1867			193,800
Total			$893,800

The increase of salaries and wages set forth above is in detail as follows:

	Salaries fixed by Comm'rs.	Increased by Legislature.	Total amt. required for 1868.	Total inc. by Legislature.
Commissioners	—	—	$17,500	$3,500
Treasurer	—	—	1,000	—
Chief-Eng'r and Staff	$18,200	$26,800	26,800	8,600
Secretary and Clerks	11,720	—	11,720	—
Attorney	1,200	—	1,200	—
46 Foremen	900	1,300	59,800	18,400
46 Assistant Foremen	750	1,100	50,600	16,100
34 Engineers	900	1,200	40,800	10,200
426 Privates	700	1,000	426,000	127,800
33 Bell-ringers	800	1,000	33,000	6,600
Employes in Central Telegraph office	6,300	1,100	7,400	1,100
Employes in Hospital	3,250	1,500	4,750	1,500
Wages of employes in machine, paint, hose and harness shops	28,200	—	28,200	—
8 Fire Companies in suburbs, $1,000 each	8,000	—	8,000	—
Total			$716,770	$193,800

State Teachers' Association.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in the City of Auburn, commencing Tuesday, July 23, 1867. The address of welcome will be delivered by Rev. HENRY FOWLER, of Auburn. Evening addresses will be delivered by Hon. George W. Clinton, of Buffalo; Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburgh; Rev. P. P. Bishop, of Auburn, and a poem by Prof. James W. Barker, of Buffalo. Prof. Charles Davis, of Fishkill, will deliver a lecture. Papers on topics of the greatest educational interest are expected from Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College; Dr. H. B. Wilbur, of Syracuse; Prof. James H. Partridge, of New-York; Dr. J. C. Gallup, of Clinton; Prof. Warren Higley, of Auburn; Prof. J. D. Steele, of Elmira; Prof. H. F. Fullerton, of Buffalo; Prof. S. B. Howe, of Catskill; Prof. Noah T. Clarke, of Canandaigua; Prof. S. G. Love, of Jamestown; Prof. D. F. Brown, of Auburn; Prof. D. H. Cruttenden, of New-York.

Reports of Standing Committees will be made as follows: On the condition of education, by JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Brooklyn, Chairman; on improved methods in education, by JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, of Oswego, Chairman.

Special reports will be made as follows: On a curriculum of studies for public schools, by M. McVICAR, of Brockport; on the decimal system, by Dr. J. B. THOMSON, of New-York.

A Committee in the City of Auburn is engaged in providing proper accommodations for all who may attend the Association, and the hotels of the city have consented to adopt special reduced rates of charge for the members in attendance.

The annual meeting of the Association of Commissioners and Superintendents was to have been held in Auburn the same week as the State Association, but it has been postponed.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball at the Union Ground—Irvington vs. Eckford.

The well-known Irvington Club, of Irvington, N. J., visited Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, to play the Eckford Club, of that place. A one-sided game of nine innings was the result, in which the Eckfords were defeated, by the decided score of 44 to 13. Rain fell during the fifth innings, and although not sufficient to stop the game, it was quite enough to render the ground slippery, and the ball wet and soggy. If the day had been fair, a large crowd would undoubtedly have been in attendance. As it was, two or three thousand persons took the chances of a wetting in order not to miss the sport. The game, as an exhibition of fielding, did not meet the expectations of the spectators, and toward the close it assumed the proportions of a muffin match on the part of the Eckfords. Nearly every inning witnessed a change in the position of the Eckford nine, with no better results. In the field the Irvingtons made the poorest display of the season; at the bat they did very well—two of their poorest batsmen, the CAMPBELLS, astonishing themselves and their friends with their fine hits. Taken altogether—the unpropitious weather and the poor playing—the game was very unsatisfactory, and we would not wish to see it repeated. The score is as follows:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Bailey, r. f.	4	4	Mills, r. f.	1	3
Leonard, 3d b.	5	4	Patterson, 2d b.	4	1
Walters, p.	2	5	J. Grum, s. s.	2	1
H. Campbell, c. f.	3	6	Klein, 1st b.	3	2
Lewis, l. f.	1	6	Swandel, p.	4	1
Sweezy, 2d b	2	7	Nelson, c.	3	2
Stockman, s. s.	4	4	Fesler, l. f.	3	1
M. Campbell, 1st b.	3	5	Depew, c. f.	5	0
Buckley, c.	3	3	Josh. Snyder, 3d b.	2	1
Total	27	44	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irvington	5	1	4	6	3	4	4	7	10—44
Eckford	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	3	0—13

Fly-catches—Irvington, 14; Eckford, 18.
Out on fouls—Irvington, 10; Eckford, 9.
Passed balls—BUCKLEY, 10; NELSON, 8; SWANDEL, 7.
Struck out—DEPEW, 1.
Balls passed—WALTERS, 23; SWANDEL, 19; GRUM, 13; KLEIN, 2.
Umpire—Mr. SMITH, of the Fulton Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SEYMOUR and DUNCAN.
Time of game—Three hours.

Quoits.

A match game of quoits for $50 a side was played at McLAREN's Caledonia House, Newark, on Monday. The contestants were SMITH, of Paterson, well known as an excellent pitcher, and SMILLEY, of Newark, said to be a recent importation from the land o'cakes. The interest taken in the match was sufficient to attract some 300 lovers of the healthy sport to the grounds of the Caledonia House. SMITH was waited upon by the veteran DUNNING, to whose generalship many of his finest casts were due; SMILLEY had the services of a good mentor in Mr. McDONALD, who worked hard for his principal's success. The game was 61 chalks up, and for the first 20 shots SMILLEY had the best of it; but here SMITH overhauled him, took the lead, and he held it to the finish, his opponent scoring but 45. The game occupied two hours in playing, and was witnessed with eager interest by those present. Considerable money changed hands on the result, with the odds at the start on the New-York man.

Violations of the Revenue Laws.

Within the past two days the following seizures have been made by Inspector JEWETT:

An illicit distillery in the cellar of No. 1 Navy-street.

An illicit distillery in the cellar of No. 146 Monroe-street, Mr. BEAUDOMIN occupying the first floor as a porter store.

Twenty barrels of spirits at the premises of Messrs. HARRIS, JAMES & Co., No. 45 Whitehall-street, N. Y., on a charge of false branding.

One hundred barrels of spirits seized at No. 67 Pearl-street, N. Y., on a charge of being falsely branded.

The rectifying establishment of EDMOND BURKE, No. 406 Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, seized on discovery of 26 unbranded barrels of spirits.

Forty-nine barrels of spirits at No. 49 Maiden-lane, also on a charge of being falsely branded.

The tobacco factory of J. L. ADAMS, Degraw and Tiffany-place, charged with having illicit whisky on the premises.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

ELAZABETH HOBY, aged 18, formerly residing in Bridgeport, Conn., came to this City a few days ago, and obtained lodging at No. 27 Greene-street. On Monday evening she went to the TIMES Office to advertise for a situation. After transacting her business with the clerk, ELIZABETH left the office and found herself unable to find her home. In this emergency she accosted JAMES GILLEN, who promised to put her on the right road, and instead of doing so he enticed the girl to an unfrequented corner, and there attempted to violate her person, biting her nose and nearly strangling his unfortunate victim. Officer WORDEN, of the Second Precinct, rescued ELIZABETH and arrested GILLEN. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, who committed him for trial in default of the necessary bail. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses to insure her attendance at the trial.

A BAD LOT OF ANNAS.

Officer HAYES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Anna Smith, Anna Fell, Anna Rean, Anna McCabe, Anna Stanton and Anna O'Meara on Monday evening, whom he found quarreling and fighting in the public streets, they being partially intoxicated at the time. After a night's sojourn in the Station-house, the women were arraigned before the Court, and all sent to the Island as disorderly characters for the term of six months.

NOVEL ASSAULT.

CHRISTIAN LOBECK, of No. 32 Madison-street, appeared in Court yesterday and entered a complaint against JOHN MULLINE who, he said, had assaulted him on Pier No. 27 East River, and attempted to throw him into the water and drown him. The prisoner was locked up for trial at the Special Sessions.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

CÆSAR MOULTON, colored, and ANN MULROONEY, a native of Ireland, were arrested yesterday on the complaint of MICHAEL QUINN, recently arrived from the country. It appears that QUINN went to the house No. 82 Leonard-street on Monday night under the belief that it was a cheap lodging-house. He obtained a room, and on awaking yesterday morning discovered that his clothing had all been removed, and he was compelled to run into the Station-house near by in a state of nudity to make the complaint. When the prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate they were committed for trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

LARCENY OF SHOES.

LEVERETT W. BRUCE, of No. 45 Dey-street, appeared in the Court yesterday and made a complaint against WILLIAM H. CURLEY, charging him with the larceny of thirty pairs of shoes, valued at $60. It appears that the complainant removed his stock of goods from No. 25 Cortlandt-street to No. 45 Dey-street some weeks since, and found that a case of shoes, containing sixty pairs, was not finished, so he carried the case to No. 22 Vesey-street, and had the soles sand-papered and finished. Mr. BRUCE took away with him one-half of the contents of the case and returned to his premises. CURLEY was employed by him at the time, and started out for dinner, and in the meantime went to the Vesey-street store and demanded the remaining thirty pairs of shoes, which were given him. Since that time the prisoner succeeded in eluding pursuit until yesterday, when he was locked up on a complaint for disorderly conduct made by his wife. The charge of the theft was made subsequently, and he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.

On the 19th of June WOLF HELPSCHE, a tailor residing in Norfolk-street, obtained from HAYES & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 White-street the material for thirty-six overcoats valued at $360, which he was to make up for the firm. He also received fourteen other coats valued at $280. On Monday HELPSCHE went to the firm and informed them that his dwelling had been entered by thieves and the clothing stolen from him. Information was given to Capt. PETTY, and he locked the man up. Before HELPSCHE had been in confinement long he admitted that he had not been robbed, but had sold the clothing materials to JACOB LEVY, of No. 203 Broome-street, who keeps a store near Essex Market. LEVY paid only $80 for the goods, and when he was arrested he confessed to the purchase of the goods, and gave such information as led to the recovery of thirty-five coats, at the different tailors' houses, and he stated that the fourteen other coats had been left with Judge MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court. This statement could not be verified as the hour was late. When the prisoners were arraigned befor the magistrate they were temporarily committed for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A YOUNG FREEDMAN IN BORROWED PLUMES.

PETER DONNELLY, an aged colored man of sedate exterior, appeared during the morning session with a tale of youthful depravity in regard to a boy of his own color, of the name of WILLIAM GREEN. DONNELLY had $110, the savings of long industry and toil, hid away in his trunk, but the prying and covetous GREEN discovered the treasure and appropriated it. Thus furnished with funds, GREEN started upon his travels, stopping first at Long Branch and finding his way ultimately to Philadelphia, where the treasure was exhausted with riotous living. His money—or rather DONNELLY's money—gone, GREEN returned home and was at once arrested. He acknowledged the theft, briefly sketched his travels, and was committed in default of $1,000 to await a trial at the General Sessions.

A POSSIBLE BUT NOT PROBABLE LARCENY.

RICHARD CUNY, a resident of Belfast and a sailor, bearing upon his visage the marks of rough weather and bad liquor, came up to the bar with a legend to the effect that on Monday afternoon he found his way into the barber-shop of LOUIS COPENHAGEN, No. 516 Canal-street, sat down in a chair to be shaved and fell asleep. On waking, as he alleges, his watch, valued at twenty-seven "pun," had been filched from his person, and he insisted that COPENHAGEN had eased him of the care of his property. The barber stoutly denied the charge and told a plausible tale of the drunken antics of CUNY in his shop, and of his efforts to get him away. COPENHAGEN was, nevertheless, held for trial, giving bail in the sum of $1,000, and CUNY being a nomad was committed to the House of Detention.

ATTEMPTED TILL-TAPPING.

JACOB MONCK, No. 386 Seventh-avenue, on Monday afternoon detected a boy named WM. MYKENS, whose personal appearance is a libel on humanity, in the act of stealing the contents of his money-drawer, in which at the moment there was the sum of $80. The boy had nothing to say and was committed on a charge of attempted grand larceny.

ANOTHER BOY THIEF.

A boy of 14 years, named EDWARD DOONAN, entered the premises of SAMUEL WESTERN, No. 163 First-avenue, and carried off articles of wearing apparel valued at $40, which he pawned. The boy was committed to answer for grand larceny.

THE LILIENTHAL CASE.

Officer FARLEY appeared and made an affidavit in the case of JOHN LILIENTHAL, No. 96 Centre-street, setting forth the facts of the appropriation of a draft which did not belong to him, the full details of which were published in the TIMES of yesterday. LILIENTHAL was committed for examination.

A FLASH IN THE PAN.

The TIMES of yesterday gave the facts of a descent by Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon two disorderly houses, Nos. 3 and 11 East Eleventh-street. The parties arrested were arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, and it appearing that nobody had any complaints to make against them, they were discharged. The proprietors of the houses, who were the only parties legally liable, were neither of them arrested.

MINOR CASES.

ALICE DOWNING, charged with petty larceny, was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

CATHARINE MILLER, a girl of 16, who had ran away from home and was harbored by MARY McCANN, who keeps a house of prostitution, was sent, at the request of her mother, to the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy. The woman, MARY McCANN, who resisted officers CORKEY and BRINKERHOFF, of the Fifteenth Precinct in their endeavors to obtain the girl, was committed in default of $1,000 bail for good behavior.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MEXICAN FILLIBUSTERS.—An effort is being made in this City to raise men avowedly for the purpose of avenging the death of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. The movements of the promoters of the scheme are shrouded in secrecy, but up to the present time the number of persons enlisted is believed to be very small. One or two recruiting offices are said to have been opened, but if so they must be located in very obscure neighborhoods, as all efforts to find them appear to be useless. The persons having charge of the movement are Austrians and Frenchmen, who, in all probability, have an eye more to their own interests than to anything else. New-Orleans is said to be the place of rendezvous, but it is very doubtful whether the sinews of war can be obtained in sufficient quantity to send off even a sergeant's guard, much less any considerable body of men. The placard calling on the people of New-York to avenge the death of the Prince, which was published in the TIMES a few days ago, was got up by those having charge of this enterprise. So far it seems to have met with a very lukewarm response.

THE COSGROVE HOMICIDE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the body of THOMAS COSGROVE, who died from wounds inflicted by PHILIP MONAHAN, on the night of the 13th inst., as previously reported. Considerable testimony was taken before the jury, which proved conclusively that MONAHAN had stabbed deceased four or five times with a dirk-knife during a quarrel, though the witnesses did not state any new particulars regarding the affair. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by stab wounds at the hands of PHILIP MONAHAN, and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs for trial. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, and resides in Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. In answer to the charge made against him MONAHAN said, "What I did I done in self defence." Mr. COSGROVE was also a native of Ireland and 45 years of age. He was well known as a contractor, and bore a good character while living.

MANHATTAN COÖPERATIVE GROCERY AND PROVISION ASSOCIATION.—The above-named organization met last evening. The Secretary read a code of by-law reported by a Committee appointed for their construction. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting in favor of the enterprise, and inquiries as to peculiarities of management were replied to by the Secretary. The utmost harmony prevailed, all present being evidently desirous to participate in the expected benefits of the organization. The Secretary, Mr. McKAY, read an interesting paper, being a sketch of the history of the great coöperative associations of England, especially those of Rochdale, which originated with half a dozen suffering weavers. The reading of the paper was well received, and gave fresh confidence to all who believed in the practicability of the project in contemplation.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP SCOTT.—The funeral services of Right Rev. THOMAS FIELDING SCOTT, late Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Chapel, where a large assemblage, composed of leading Episcopal clergymen and friends of the lamented prelate, attended. The impressive Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Drs. VAN KLEEK, TYNG, TUTTLE and DYER. At the conclusion of the services the body was placed in a hearse and escorted to Trinity Cemetery, where it was interred. The coffin was of rosewood, silver-mounted, and on it were inscribed the words, "Right Rev. THOMAS FIELDING SCOTT, Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territories. Died 14th of July, 1867. Aged 62 years." The pall-bearers were Rev. Drs. WESTON, GEER, JOHNSTON, YOUNG, GALLAUDET and SWOPE.

FIRE ON THIRD-AVENUE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a row of small frame buildings on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, resulting in three of the buildings being destroyed. The corner edifice was occupied as a grocery by WM. MODENGER, whose loss in stock is $1,000, fully insured in the Metropolitan. Mr. HARK occupied the adjoining building as a feed-store, loss $1,000, covered by an insurance in the Baltic. Mr. CROUSE occupied the third building as a tailor-shop. Loss $2,000; no insurance. Mr. HUBBARD's butcher-shop, and ALICE FOSTER's lamp-store were also damaged. All of the buildings were owned by JAMES WOOD, who loses $5,000; insured.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Seventeenth Ward Police-station, over the remains of an aged man named TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, of No. 179 East Eleventh-street who was run over and fatally injured on the 10th inst., by car No. 69 of the Dry Dock line, in Avenue B, near St. Bridget's R. C. Church. As the driver seemed to have been entirely blameless in the matter, he was discharged from custody, the jury having rendered a verdict of accidental death. They also took occasion to speak of the state of the railroad track at the scene of the accident, it being so close to the sidewalk as to be dangerous to life.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—PATRICK ROONEY, a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday at No. 300 West Twenty-seventh street. Coronor notified......WM. H. TOURNEY, colored waiter, of No. 3 Hart's alley, Brooklyn, and employed at No. 13 Ann-street, fell dead on the sidewalk at 7:30 o'clock last evening. Cause of death unknown. The Second Ward Police took charge of the body and notified the Coronor.

A SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—Yesterday afternoon, Officer KEARNEY found FRANCIS MILLS lying on the sidewalk in Front-street, near Jackson, suffering from the effects of a quantity of laudanum swallowed for the purpose of self-destruction. Police-Surgeon BILLVEN was summoned, and he ordered the man to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. MILLS would not give his place of residence.

STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.—The new line of steamers to Boston *via* Bristol appears to be meeting with the patronage it so well deserves. The arrangements with the railroad are now completed, so that passengers by this line can be sure of a good night's rest, and arrive in Boston in season for all the early trains going north from that city.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 108½ Cherry-street, over the remains of CHARLES BECKWITH, a sailor, and 27 years of age, whose death was the result of cholera morbus. A verdict in accordance was rendered by the jury.

THE DOG LAW.—Up to Saturday night 4,012 dogs had been received at the pound. This is a much larger number than was received up to the same period last season.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT ARREST FOR FORGERY.—The young man, LORENZO B. SHEPHERD *alias* Charles H. Hilton, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday on the charge of forging checks, amounting in the aggregate, to $9,011,87, and depositing them in the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn. It appears that on Monday, the 15th inst., he sent a boy to the bank with two more checks, (having deposited two on Saturday,) for deposit, one purporting to be a check on the National Park Bank, New-York, for $3,112 53, signed by CHARLES L. GODDARD & Co., and the other purporting to be a check on the Nassau Bank of New-York, for $5,196 17, signed by P. L. PETTUS & Co. Both were made payable to CHARLES H. HILTON or order. Some two hours afterward the same boy returned and handed the following check to the Cashier:

BROOKLYN, July 15, 1867.
NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.
Pay to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., or order, Thirty-nine hundred and six dollars.
$3,906. CHARLES H. HILTON.

It was thought strange that SHEPHERD should want to draw so large a sum almost immediately after depositing the checks, and inquiry being made, it was discovered that all the checks were forgeries. The boy was detained, and a detective sent for. Both proceeded down Washington-street, and the accused being pointed out by the lad, SHEPHERD was taken into custody. On going to the Station-house he threw his bank-book behind an ash-barrel, but the officer detecting him in the act, picked it up, and retains it as evidence against him. The accused waived examination before the Justice, and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday an aged and respectable man, named CHARLES CHINNICK, was found guilty on an indictment for receiving stolen goods. The prisoner is a hardware merchant, residing and doing business in Brooklyn. His son-in-law, HENRY J. BELL, was book-keeper for RUSSELL & IRWIN, manufacturers of nails in Beekman-street, New-York. From the testimony on the part of the prosecution it appears that BELL had been in the habit of making fraudulent entries on the books of the firm, and in this way had transferred some $8,000 worth of property to the prisoner without being authorized to do so. BELL was arrested but released on bail, when it was found that his bonds were worthless. He had, however, previously made his escape. The property was traced to Mr. CHINNICK's possession. The defence set up was that the prisoner took the goods from his son-in-law under the impression that he was selling them on commission for the firm, and that he had no reason to suspect that the goods had been stolen. The jury, after an absence of nearly two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence reserved.

PROSPECT PARK.—Nine-tenths of the men employed on the Park were at work yesterday at the old rates of wages. At night the following notice was read to the gangs:

The Commissioners of the Park, at a recent meeting, had under consideration a proposition to raise the wages of the greater part of the men employed on their work, when it was thought best, before taking any action for that purpose, to ascertain exactly what was being paid on other works in the city. The result of an inquiry, made for that purpose, was reported to the Executive Committee this morning, and it was found that the rates paid by others justified a slight advance on the Park. The Committee accordingly agreed to authorize an advance for laborers from sixteen cents to seventeen cents an hour; for carts, from thirty-five to thirty-seven cents an hour, and for double teams from fifty cents to fifty-three cents an hour. It should be understood that this advance is not made on account of the attempted strike yesterday of a part of the men, the Committee having been informed that there was no general disposition to take part in the strike, and all but a very few of those whose work was for a short time interrupted returned to it immediately, when advised to do so by the Engineer.

OLMSTED, VAUX & CO., Superintendents.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY RECEPTION.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Washington Hall, Fourth-street and Broadway, E. D., yesterday afternoon to witness the annual reception of the young ladies of St. Joseph's Academy, an institution connected with the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music and dramatic representation. Prof. SCHINER, organist of the Church, presided at the piano. During the afternoon, Father MALONE presented a handsome and valuable gold medal to Miss LIZZIE PARKS. The medal contains the following inscription: "Presented by Rev. S. MALONE to Miss LIZZIE PARKS, July 16, 1867, for good conduct and application to study." At the conclusion of the very interesting exercises, premiums were distributed to the fifth and sixth classes for drawing, tapestry and plain sewing, and the audience dispersed highly pleased with the entertainment. The following-named clergymen attended the reception: Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, Rev. David Mullane, Rev. Dr. Parsons, of St. Joseph's Church, New-York, Father Bridgeman, of Philadelphia, Father Lane, of St. Paul's Church, and Rev. J. Moran.

EXAMINATION OF AARON MEYER.—AARON MEYER, recently arrested in San Francisco by Detective STRAUSS of New-York, on a charge of grand larceny, had a partial hearing before Justice DAILEY yesterday. The only witness examined was the complainant, RAPHAEL BROWN, of No. 140 Boerum-street, E. D. He testified that on the morning of the 20th of April last the defendant, MEYER, obtained the sum of $1,300 from him to deposit in the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, and that he absconded with the money. The examination was then further adjourned until Saturday next.

ALLEGED ARSON.—Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of JAS. GERRITY in Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. From the fact that the fire originated among a heap of rags on the second landing, it is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss was about $50; insured in the Lafayette Company, of Brooklyn. The owner and occupant was arrested by Sergeant MACKELLER, of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, on suspicion of arson. He was held until further inquiry can be made.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock the embankment of a cellar, about being excavated in Middle-street, near Sixth-avenue, caved in and buried beneath it a laborer named JOHN GENLING. He was extricated after some difficulty, when it was ascertained that one of his legs was broken. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—JOHN FINNEN, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years. JOHN SILVESTER and EDWARD FOLLEY, indicted for feloniously entering a house in Elliott-place and stealing a quantity of clothing, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to State Prison for one year each.

STEALING A WATCH.—JAMES O'BRIEN, *alias* Feeley, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday on the charge of taking a watch from the person of an old man named GANNON, while in a drinking saloon on the corner of Van Brunt and Woodhull streets, the evening previous. The watch was found in the possession of the accused, who was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CAR PICKPOCKETS.—EDWARD D. CARSON, residing at No. 84 Livingston-street, had his pocket picked of a gold watch valued at $30, on Monday night, while riding up Fulton-street in a car.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The inquest on the body of the unknown man, who was run over by the Central Railroad cars of New-Jersey at Communipaw on Saturday last, was held before Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, on Friday night. THEODORE C. LITTEL, Conductor on the 6 P. M. train from Elizabeth on Saturday, deposed that deceased had ridden on his train several times from Elizabeth to New-York. He was a street paver, named JAMES LYNCH, resided at Paterson, and had a wife and five children. Witness stopped at Communipaw, and assisted two ladies from the car, and knew nothing of the accident until after it happened. PETER RODENBERG, fireman of the train, testified that he happened to be looking back and saw deceased get down from the platform and stand on the track; the train was started slowly, and two cars had passed deceased, when he attempted to get on the third one, but his hold slipped and he fell under the wheels; witness immediately gave the engineer notice to stop the train. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—In the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, WILLIAM BRIMLY was convicted of assault and battery on SAMUEL JARVIS, and fined $10. CHARLES DAILY was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery on his wife, and pleaded not guilty. Held for trial. HENRY CARR pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $60 and five months in the County Jail. JANE WILSON pleaded guilty to an accusation of petit larceny, and was sentenced to three months in the County Jail. GEORGE HIGGINSON, arraigned on a charge of breaking and entering, pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for the 22d inst. IDA ILSLEY, a little girl, charged with assault and battery, was discharged by order of the Court. CHRISTIAN HAGER, charged with grand larceny, pleaded not guilty. Held for trial. HENRY CLEMENS pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was fined $5. CHARLES DOOHER, tried on a charge of larceny, was acquitted. MARY O'ROURKE was tried and convicted on a charge of grand larceny. Sentence reserved.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Common Council last evening, Mayor GOPSILL sent in a batch of forty-eight communications vetoing resolutions passed by the Board granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks. The Mayor also sent in a communication calling attention to the ordinance in reference to Sunday ball-playing, which requires that in default of a payment of $10 fine, the person violating it shall be imprisoned until said fine is paid. Several instances have recently occurred in which boys have only been relieved from prison through the liberality of citizens, and an orphan boy has now been confined in the City Prison for the past ten days, the Recorder having no discretion in the matter.

ACCIDENTS.—The driver of an ice-cart in Newark, named FRANK CARRICK, was yesterday kicked by a mule, resulting in the fracture of one of his legs.....A boy named GOTLIEB HARTUNG, working at SAERBIER's tool manufactory, in Mechanic-street, had his left arm broken and hand badly bruised by being caught in a belting on the machinery.....WM. HASTING, driver of an express wagon, sustained serious internal injuries by falling from the top of a high load of goods.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, while engaged at work on a spile-driver at Communipaw on Monday afternoon, was seriously, if not fatally injured, by the breaking of a chain attached to the spile-driver, which swung around with great force, and fractured his skull. After being attended by a physician he was sent to the New-York Hospital in an insensible condition.

CHURCH ROBBERY.—Some time between Sunday night and yesterday morning the South Baptist Church, in Kinney-street, Newark, was burglariously entered and robbed of thirty yards of Bengal twist carpeting, valued at $90, which was taken from one of the aisles. Had the robbery not been discovered, the thieves would probably have carried away sixty yards more of the same material during the week.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Yesterday afternoon a man named RICHARD CROTTY, was arrested while in the act of cutting open the cushions of the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, for the purpose of stealing the hair with which they were filled. The accused was tried before Justices MARTINDALE and CUTTER, and was sent to the County Jail for ninety days.

A NEW RIFLE COMPANY.—Preliminary steps were taken at a meeting in the Fifth Ward of Jersey City on Monday evening for forming a military company, to be called the Pavonia Guards, to be attached to the State organization of the Hudson Rifle Brigade, under command of Major ROGERS. About forty names were signed to the rolls.

BREVITIES.—The Mayor of Camden has recently detected a number of frauds in parties claiming the State pay for volunteers.....JOSEPH SAMPLE, an employe on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was instantly killed a few days since by falling between gravel cars, the wheels of two of them passing over his head.

A LOTTERY DEALER FINED $500.—In the United States District Court at Trenton, on Monday, JOHN BEATTY, of Newark, was convicted of carrying on the lottery business without a Government license, and was fined $500.

RESIGNED.—Mr. SAMUEL C. McLAUGHLIN, Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and in light supply; Red Wheat sold at $2 40, to arrive. CORN dull and offered at 77c. for No. 1, in bulk; prime White was held at 90c., sacked; the demand was light. OATS firmer but scarce at 82c. for No. 1, in bulk. RYE steady but unchanged. COTTON firm, at 23c. for Middling; light sales. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK quiet at $23; sales of 300 barrels. BULK MEATS active; sales of 300,000 lbs. at 10c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Sides. BACON firm at 11½c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Sides, 13¾c.@14c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS firm at 17½c.@18c. for Common and 20c.@21c. for Sugar Cured, large. LARD dull at 12½c. BUTTER unchanged but steady; Choice, 16c.@18c. EGGS firm at 15c.@16c. LINSEED dull at $1 40@$1 42. FLAXSEED, $2. Gold 139 buying, 140 selling. Exchange dull and unchanged. Money closed at 8c.@10c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR active, but unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13@$13 50 for Red Winter; $14 for White; $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Choice White Canada on private terms. CORN quiet; sales of small lots at 98c.@$1 for No. 1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℘ 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $23@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$30 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are steady—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—29,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 1,547,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—10 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 15,735 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 16.

TOBACCO active; common to medium Leaf, $5 50@$11 50; Fillers, $6 50@$25; Black Wrappers, $12@$17; good and fine Leaf, $25@$60. COTTON heavy at 16c.@17c. for ordinary. HEMP quiet. FLOUR—New Double Extra active at $12@$13 50; the supply of old is nearly exhausted; Superfine, $7 50@$9; Single Extra, $9@$10; Double Extra, $11@$12; Choice, $13@$14; Fancy, $14 50@$16. WHEAT firmer at an advance of 5c.@7c; Prime New, $2 10@$2 16; Choice, $2 20@$2 27½. CORN advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 98c.@$1 05. OATS advanced; sales at 85c.@90½c. for old. BARLEY, 75c. RYE, $1 08. PROVISIONS buoyant. PORK firm at $23 75. BACON higher, as 13¾c.@14c. for Clear Sides; 13¾c. for Clear Rib; 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders; Plain Hams, 16½c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 19½c.@20c. LARD, 12½c.@13c. WHISKY heavy.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR in fair demand for Spring; sales 500 bbls. Spring at $11@$11 50; 200 bbls. Western Spring at $11@$11 25, and 200 bbls. White Western at $14. RYE FLOUR—Asking $7. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,600 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 20; car of No. 1 do. at $2 50; car White Canada at $3 10. CORN dull; sales—early, 10,000 bushels Western at 89c.; later, 40,000 bushels do. at 90c., closing dull at 90c. OATS steady, with little inquiry; car lots Western at 75c. RYE—Market bare. BARLEY unchanged. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. FREIGHTS firm; Corn 11½c., Oats 7½c., to New-York. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 104,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR in limited demand at a decline of 15c.@25c. WHEAT unsettled at a decline of 5c.@8c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 72@$1 81. CORN advanced 2c.; sales at 83½c.@84c. for No. 1 and 80c.@80½c. for No. 2, closing at 84c.@84½c. for No. 1. OATS quiet at a decline of ½c.; sales at 57c.@58½c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD, 12½c.@13c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS active and firm at $6 25@$6 50 for good to choice smooth. SHEEP dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 13,600 bushels Wheat, 187,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,580 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 16.

TOBACCO—Sales 138 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $3@$16 75; Cutting Leaf $24 25. FLOUR—Superfine $8. New WHEAT $2. CORN, delivered, $1@$1 03. OATS, in bulk, 85c. MESS PORK $23. BACON—Shoulders 11½c.; Clear Sides 14½c. Fancy HAMS 20c.; loose Shoulders 10c. LARD 12½c., in tierces. WHISKY, in bond, 30c. Kentucky BAGGING 11½c.@22c. ROPE 10½c. for choice.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday, July 16.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 526 head; the market is active at about last week's prices; extra, $13@$13 50; first quality, $12@$12 50; second quality, $11@$11 50; third quality, $10@$10 50. MILCH COWS AND CALVES, $50 to $100. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,614 head; sales at 4c.@6c. ℘ lb.; Spring Lambs, $3 50@$5. VEAL CALVES, $3@$13.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 16.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 26c. FLOUR dull but steady; stock scarce; Superfine, $8 50. New WHEAT active; sales 1,600 bushels at $2 75. RYE, 70c. CORN dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow at $1 13; Mixed Western, $1 12. OATS lower; sales at $1. PROVISIONS advancing.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR dull; City Doubles, $11@$12; Country Doubles, $10 25@$10 50; Extras, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT unsettled at $2 30 for No. 1, $2 08 for No. 2, $1 85 for No. 3. OATS dull at 60c.@63c. for No. 1 and 59c. for No. 2. CORN quiet. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 16.

COTTON unchanged. CORN declining; White $1 15@$1 18. OATS 87c.@90c. FLOUR unchanged. PORK $24 50@$25. BACON higher; Choice Clear Sides 15c. CORN MEAL $5@$5 25.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 16.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull at $2 75 for Amber. CORN dull and nominal at 87½c. for No. 1, and 82½c. for No. 2. OATS 70c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 16.

COTTON inactive; sales 79 bales; Middling, 23c.; receipts, 88 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 51c. RESIN firm at $2 60@$7, the latter for window glass grade. TAR, $3 85.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 16.

COTTON closed firm; sales 650 bales; factors claim full rates; Low Middling, 21c.; receipts, 6 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 16.

The COTTON market has somewhat improved; sales 91 bales Middling at 25c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 16.

COTTON is more active and firmer; sales 225 bales Middlings at 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 16.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 52¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝. Gold, 140. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bellona	July 6	London	New-York.
Allemania	July 8	Hamburg	New-York.
Minnesota	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Malta	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	July 10	Havre	New-York.
Helvetia	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	July 12	Glasgow	New-York.
Persia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Baltic	July 13	Bremen	New-York.
St. Laurant	July 18	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Ottawa	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	July 17	New-York	Hamb'rg.
Hansa	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	July 20	New-York	Bremen.
Pennsylvania	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	July 20	New-York	London.
Vera Cruz	July 20	New-York	Glasgow.
Guiding Star	July 20	New-York	Havre.
Germania	July 20	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Arizona	July 20	New-York	Califor'a.
Mariposa	July 20	New-York	N. Orle's.
San Francisco	July 20	New-York	S.J. del N.
Gulf City	July 20	New-York	Galv'ston.
North America	July 22	New-York	Rio d' J'o.
Morro Castle	July 25	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*, will close at the Post-office on Thursday, July 18, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 16—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen*—Dr. F. B. Voigt and lady, C. Magnus and lady, Mr. Montbach and lady, Jose Rabesi, Alex. Effray, E. Berkling, Miss Breslauer, H. Blumbery, Louis Haake, Christian Meyer, Peter Becher, Wm. Weissenfels, Miss Sophie Katz, Miss R. Leviston, Mrs. E. Kirkwood, Miss McGahey, E. Holloway, A. Eisenmann, E. Eisenmann, John Koern, G. D. Mercer, A. Mercer and son, Mrs. Hysloop and child, Miss Anna Sammers, Mrs. Proudhon, Miss Proudhon, Carl Marwig, Joseph Gerbul, Joseph Lanfahrt, B. Sandbichler and family, Carl Mohrwold, H. W. C. Kastening, Jacob Bednex and family, John G. Kraus, Louis Frank, E. Kohlert, George Bottig, C. Schoffer, A. Moldenhauer, wife and child, and 493 in the steerage.

JULY 16—*In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Connell, Miss A. Murray, Mrs. Wilson, J. H. Jones, Mr. Sibley, Mr. Bolsoner, Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Ludrig, Mr. McLaren, Wm. Barrey.

In the steamship Manhattan from Charleston—W. Evelyn, Martin Meyer, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. M. L. Miller and infant, George Little and wife, Mrs. F. Church, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Miss Fanny Canfield and servant, Miss C. M. Trott, Miss Maggie Glover, Miss J. A. Mansen, Mrs. M. T. Allemong, Paul Phillips, A. Harris, Mrs. Meyer and 3 children, Mrs. H. S. V. Brien and child, Mrs. L. Ward, Mrs. Mary Riley, J. H. Blauvelt, Col. Wm. Patten, E. J. Geynor and lady, Mary Barry, Mrs. J. S. Fortune, Miss Fortune, Joseph Daley, W. A. Hackney, lady and two children, Mrs. Carroll and three children, and servant; George M. James, G. H. Manson, James McConkey, W. Fisher, E. W. Barney, E. L. Wells, W. W. Wright, J. Haas, E. J. Levy, J. D. Johnson, J. M. Alexander, E. V. Granger, C. Dougherty, W. Dougherty, S. P. Clark, W. J. Sweeny, H. S. Cole, J. McBride, Dr. W. W. Heath, W. C. Wallace, E. Schultz, J. B. Smith and lady, E. R. Quattlebaum, Mrs. J. N. Word, Miss Davis, W. J. Gilfillan, J. Colleth, R. J. Forsyth, Col. A. McFarland and servant, A. Clutts, S. S. Tupper, Miss Tupper, Miss Simms, Miss Belle Nathan, Mrs. L. T. Potter and family, H. Nathan, Gilmore Simms, L. Deighnan, Peter McDonald, D. O'Brien, wife and five children, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Wyman, S. Scully, J. Brisbarn, Mr. Jones, W. Barry, D. Moore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon rises.. 7 49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 51 | Gov. Island. 8 40 | Hell Gate... 10 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer M. Sanford, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Agra, (Br.,) Miller, Melbourne, Aus., Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Cleopatra, Dozly, San Francisco, A. Leary.

Barks Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., J. Jex; Leander, (Br.,) Sargeant, Richibucto, McMurray & Damrell; Neversink, Gibson, Sagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Carlton, Treat, Sagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Meridian, (Brem.,) Leuz, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; M. Williamson, Bernard, Cette, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Hill, Remedios and Sagua, Fowler & Jova; Village Belle, (Br.,) Grant, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Kate Freeman, (Br.,) Lardner, Ponce, P. R., A. Wolf & Co.; Flora, (Norw.,) Angell, Stockholm, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eclipse, (Br.,) Paterson, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) Williams, Fogo, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; E. P. Stewart, Holland, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Two Marys, (Br.,) Gorman, Weymouth, B. F. Small & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Bartaby, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schooners Edward Slade, Cook, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Slagnt; Norah, Locke, Portsmouth, N. H., Simes, Chase & Co.; Neptune's Bride, Convell, St. Croix, W. I., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Robt. B. Smith, Nickerson, Wood's Hole, Ferguson & Wood; Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. Boardman; Triumph, Chester, Easton, Mass., G. W. Graves; Champion, (Br.,) Huey, Harbor Grace, Morrison & Phillips; R. L. Fay, Baker, Boston, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; John Moser, Rider, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Silas M. Brainard, Buell, Hartford, Conn., Rackett & Taylor.

Barge E. A. Stevens, Meakins, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen June 30, and Southampton July 3, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 567 passengers to Isaac Taylor. July 8, lat. 49 6, lon. 27 55, passed Bremen ship Andreas, bound E. July 14, lat. 41 6, lon. 67 1, exchanged rockets with an Inman steamer, bound E. 15th, lat. 40 52, lon. 67 46, exchanged rockets with one of the National Co.'s ships, bound E. Same day, lat. 40 43, lon. 68 17, passed steamship Northern Light, hence. Same day, lat. 40 33, lon. 69 4, passed brig Lizzie M. Merrick, bound W. Same day, lat. 40 33, lon. 69 54, passed ship City of New-York, bound W., and a Hamburg ship bound W.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool July 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 482 passengers to E. Cunard. July 7, 11 A. M., lat. 50 2, lon. 29 2, passed one of the National Co.'s ships, supposed The Queen. July 10, 4:30 P. M., lat. 47 17, lon. 47 35, passed Br. ship Gyptie, bound E. 14th, lat. 40 40, lon. 66 46, bark Voyager, bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship James S. Green, Morgan, Alexandria, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Grace Darling, (of Boston,) Gibbs, San Francisco March 28, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Passed Cape Horn May 22; had light winds most of the passage.

Brig Cacique, (Brazil.,) Cintra, Rio Grande 49 ds., with hides, &c., to John Bento & Co.

Brig Rosalia, (Ital.,) Rossi, Licata 76 ds., with sulphur to Siocevich & Smith.

Brig Memphis, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Sanford, Mansanilla 20 ds., with wood, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Angelia, Leighton, Zaza 17 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Golden Lead, Langthorn, Trinidad, Cuba 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Anna, Page, Yabacoa, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig J. Titus, Lovejoy, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Niagara, (Br.,) Curry, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Jas. Edmondson.

Schr. Anna Maria, (Br.,) Copp, Shulee 9 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Laguna, Johnson, Machias, with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Paragon, Shute, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Fanny K. Shaw, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Albert, (Russ.,) Blohm, Rio Grande 56 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Rio, Young, Shulee 12 ds., with plaster to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Charles Comery, Kuhn, Bangor 11 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Adrianna, Eastman, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to D. H. Harding.

Schr. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. E. H. Strong, Hotchkiss, Portland, with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. A. F. Ames, Ames, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford.
Schr. Statesman, Baker, Portsmouth, R. I.
Schr. Palmer, (3-masted,) Brewster, Providence.
Schr. Mary A., Jellison, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Planet, Perry, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Gen. Marion, Corry, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. Smith, Hand, Providence.
Schr. C. H. Northam, Peldon, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchins, Rockport.
Schr. Ella, Richardson, Bangor, for New-Brighton.
Schr. Clarabel, Bradley, Boston, for Albany.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Schr. E. G. Reynard, (tern,) from Glace Bay.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)
Ship Hudson, from London.
Bark Ellen Dyer, from Cuba.
Brig Rosetta, from Cuba.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; brigs Abby Watson, Philadelphia; Princeton, Philadelphia; Wm. R. Sawyer, Rondout.

Also arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, July 16—Arr. steamships Champion and Saragossa, from New-York; schr. E. J. Palmer, from Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Lilly, for Boston; Daniel Chase, for a Northern port.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16—Arr. steamer James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. H. W. Bennett, recently ashore on the Gridiron in Hell Gate, has been got off, and towed to Jersey City.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The French transport Lechereret, from Tahiti, and the ship Mameluke, from Bankok, have arrived.

Spoken, &c.

Isaac Jeans—ship, from Valparaiso for New-York, July 4, lat. 28 10, lon. 64 26.

Prince Alfred—brig, hence for Kingston, Jam., July 7, lat. 30 15, lon. 66 40.

Robin Hood—ship, strg. S. S. E., June 13, lat. 10 49 S., lon. 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, May 28, Br. brig Ella, for New-York in 15 ds.; Dutch brig Johann Maria, for do. in 3 ds.

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